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Council Hall Colonnade

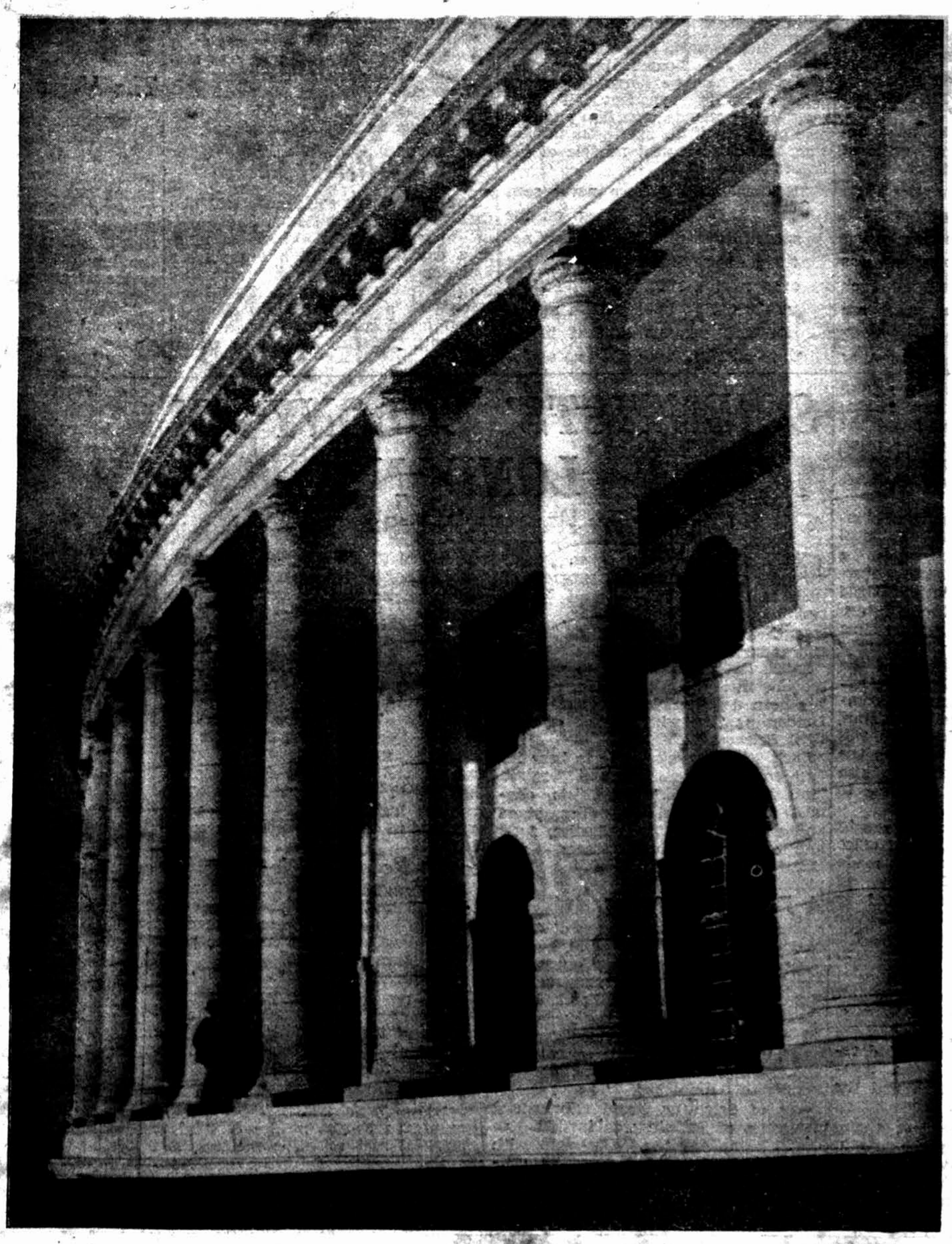


Photo: B. F. Ferreira.

Beginning Our New Crime Serial:

'SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS'

(See Page 3)

G.B.S. Advises Joe Louis To Eat Grass!

The Brown Bomber

When champion boxer Joe Louis visited the United Kingdom last month, he confessed at once that he wanted to meet George Bernard Shaw.

Shaw, however, had some hints for Joe Louis even before they could meet. One of them: two thin slices of brown bread with red currant jam for lunch before a fight.

Vegetarian Shaw was interviewed exclusively by

F. E. Lowenstein

(Founder of the Shaw Society)

BERNARD Shaw is the most ancient and eminent critic of boxing now in existence.

He is old enough to have seen Charlie Mitchell, Sullivan's opponent, spar. The model for the hero of his boxing novel "Cashel Byron's Profession" was the short-lived and superelegant Jack Burke. His articles on Carpentier are classics, far better informed technically than Hazlitt's on the Gasman or Lytton's Kenelm Chillingly. He is a friend of Gene Tunney.

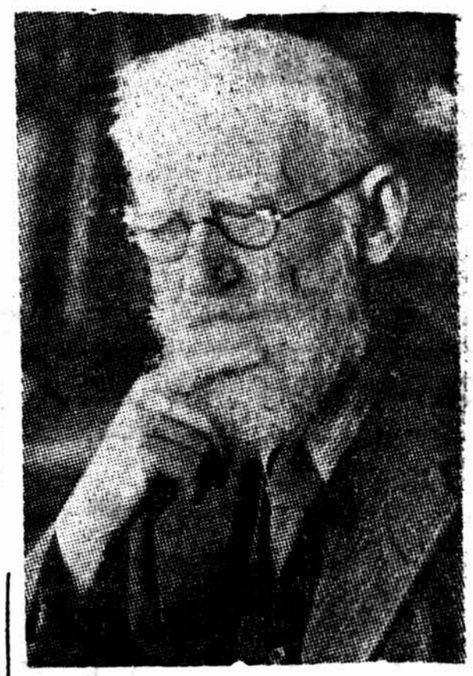
How then does he give it as his opinion that Joe Louis's last performance in which he narrowly escaped defeat and his opponent (Walcott) went the 15 rounds with him and was held by many of the spectators to have won, was the greatest miracle of his victorious career?

He explains: "I have never seen Mr. Louis in the ring, on the screen, or in person. I can say nothing about the fight. I have not even read a record of it. I have nothing to go upon but an uncontradicted statement that before the fight Mr. Louis ate two and a half pounds of beefsteak to increase his weight.

"The miracle is that after such a Gargantuan extravagance he was able to fight at all, much less force himself through 15 rounds. He must have belived that the beef would increase his stamina as well as his weight.

Why It Happened?

"Any vegetarian could have told him that it would disable him. Every cyclist who has ridden a hundred miles in a day knows that a heavy meat lunch makes such a feat impossible without severe exhaustion. Had Louis eaten only a couple of thin slices of brown bread with red currant jam, he would probably have won triumphantly.



The Vegetarian Methuselah

"He should consult a vegetarian doctor or trainer the next time. Let all professional athletes take note. The carnivorous tiger makes one spring only: missing it he is beaten. The grassfed bull fights until he is so tormented and tired by the picadors that it is safe for the matador to murder him. The foliage fed elephant is invincible except by a bullet.

"Moral, pugilists should feed on bulls only at first hand: on grass or greens, NOT cooked."

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SCIENTISTS' COLONY IN LONDON

By Raymond Foxall

Early this year 20 scientists and about 60 assistants, who came to Britain on scientific missions from the Commonwealth countries, will set up offices under the same roof in London so that they can collaborate the more easily between themselves.

This British Commonwealth Scientific Office, formed this time to deal with the problems of peace, is a similar idea to the centre at Washington for allied scientists during World War II. The results of their future work on industry and peace-time science may be immense.

The scientists have come from the Union of South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and are coming from India, while Pakistan, though not setting up office there, will be holding a watching brief. As the scheme progresses, the Colonies also will send their experts from time to time.

The Commonwealth scientists are to share some 10,000 square feet of office space in Kingsway, London, made available by the British Ministry of Works. Scientists, once separated by thousands of miles, will be able to collaborate, tackle problems together and keep contact with experts in their home countries.

Vast Field

The field is clearly a vast one. It is believed that the activities of these scientists will cover aspects of development which will add to the prosperity of the Commonwealth and the well-being of its people.

The Scientists will interest themselves in agricultural problems—the fight against pests that destroy crops, the growth of better pasture land, the campaign against foot-and-mouth and other cattle diseases which cost millions of pounds each year. They will also be watching the progress of such matters as mining and road building, textiles and plastics, and into their orbit will come electronics and radar at sea.

Later, the medical sciences may be brought into the picture. Their scope has been described by an official in London as "the whole range of the Civil Sciences."

Each scientific mission is to bear its own costs in the office and retain "full independence." Physicists, chemists, metallurgists, crystallographers and experts in textiles, plastics, fuels and other peace-time sciences, will share the rent of this large establishment.

A Dream Fulfilled

The idea has been a dream of Commonwealth scientists for years, but the decision to go ahead was taken at the Conference of British Commonwealth Scientists held in 1946 in London. The United Kingdom Government was asked to undertake arrangements, and the scheme has the full approval of the Treasury Departments of all countries concerned. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Britain was invited to begin organising the Commonwealth Office as soon as the countries concerned were ready to proceed.

The similar organisation set up at Washington during World War II was established to keep British and American scientists in contact with each other's development of warlike sciences. Its former head, Dr. Alexander King, now on Sir Henry Tizard's staff in the office of the Lord President of the Council (Mr. Herbert Morrison), was a prime mover of the project.

Sir Edward Appleton, as Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is contributing towards the idea, and the scientific facilities of the various British Government institutions are being made available to the Commonwealth scientists.

Great Potentialities

A statement by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research visualises the eventual establishment of other scientific centres in other parts of the Commonwealth.

An official of D.S.I.R. said, "One of the most potent factors in securing Commonwealth collaboration is the interplay of ideas which can only be brought about by personal contact between scientists."

Sir Edward Appleton stated in an interview, "This is the beginning of one of the biggest strides forward in industrial and scientific matters, and its potentialities are very great indeed. Here and abroad we have been looking for such an organisation for some time. Now, after the war, it is more necessary than ever. Many of the visitors we have met before, but the others will not take long to feel at home among colleagues in this country."

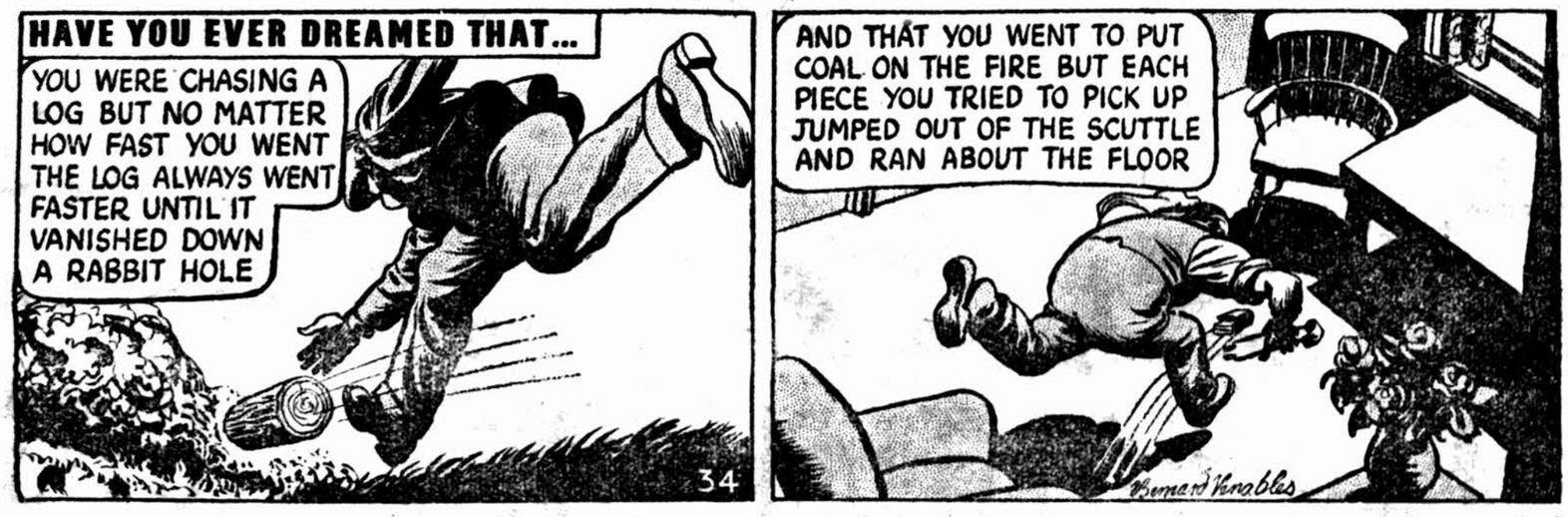
The office in London, occupying the entire floor of a large building, is being organised so that Commonwealth scientific missions will fill adjoining offices. Specialist knowledge available to one mission, therefore, would be there for all, if needed. Work of common interest will be facilitated because there are to be common services—library, typing pool, duplicating, abstracting, indexing and microfilming.

Order Of Priority

The organisers have had to wait some time to find suitable accommodation, but when the colony of scientists enter their new home they will find everything ready for their work.

At the Conference of Commonwealth scientists in Britain, in the summer of 1946, the germ of the idea was developed. At that time also Sir Edward Appleton, quoting from a Barlow Report on Scientific manpower, said that to make the best use of a limited supply of scientists, the order of priority in the post-war period of reconstruction should be, first, teaching and fundamental research and, second, the civil sciences, both Government and industrial.

At that Conference it was stated that as soon as possible, scientists throughout the British Commonwealth and Empire should devote increased attention to building research, food preservation, fuel research, medical science, mineral resources and geology, oceanography and fisheries, radio and cosmic ray research and regional research in Africa.


HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU WERE CHASING A LOG BUT NO MATTER HOW FAST YOU WENT THE LOG ALWAYS WENT FASTER UNTIL IT VANISHED DOWN A RABBIT HOLE
34
AND THAT YOU WENT TO PUT COAL ON THE FIRE BUT EACH PIECE YOU TRIED TO PICK UP JUMPED OUT OF THE SCUTTLE AND RAN ABOUT THE FLOOR
Bernard Venables

—THIS DREAM MEANS:

This is the dream of an over-ambitious man; an individualist rather than a co-operator; ever-striving for more, never satisfied with what you have.

The faster YOU go, the faster the log goes, until it disappears: the more you TRY to pick up the coal, the less success. The more you over-reach, the greater the danger of losing all.

The dream is trying to tell you—from the wisdom of your subconscious mind—that you are allowing your living to get a little out of focus, out of perspective; you are running ahead of yourself; you have become too identified with the means rather than the end; with striving instead of consolidating and using and enjoying what you have.

It is trying to tell you to relax, to balance your life—to stop log-chasing. It is trying to tell the little boy in you to stop running races; and to get on with living.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Snatched From The Gallows—I

First of a thrilling, authentic crime series that shows how human justice is apt to err just because it is human. More than once innocent men and women have been condemned to death for murder. Occasionally, however, some smart man or woman, who did not believe in the condemned person's guilt, turned amateur detective, then beat the real detectives at their own game and amassed sufficient evidence to snatch the doomed persons from the very gallows.

This series of articles tells how ordinary men and women investigated intricate cases on their Own behalf, at their own expense, and finally established the truth of the innocence of some man or woman awaiting execution. The first story, centred round Henry Negretti, tells how.....

He Staged A Private Prosecution For Murder

The Golden Anchor was a most undesirable place. Before finally it lost its license, it stood last century amid an equally undesirable area at the corner of Castle Street and Great Saffron Hill, London. And its customers of the Victorian era were mostly very undesirable people.

There was no doubt that the Italians and the Britishers were working themselves up for trouble. They hated each other like poison

There had been frequent skirmishes between them before. Now it was apparent that a real "show-down" was not far off.

Both sides had been drinking steadily for some hours, steeling themselves for the clash which they knew would come. And both sides had armed themselves well—the Italians with knives and the Britishers with sticks, pokers and iron bars.

No one ever found out quite what finally, put the spark to the charge. Suddenly, however, the Italians left their own particular drinking territory, the tap-room and invaded the bagatelleroom in search of the Britishers

The ensuing fight was short—but very severe. Detective Richard Fawell and Constable Elliot, who had been summoned by landlord Shaw got there when it was almost over.

They found that four of the Britishers had been stabbed—two of them very seriously.

Lung Cut To Ribbons

William King and Charles Bannister had been only slightly wounded. But Alfred Rebbeck, the potman, had been stabbed through the right side of the chest, the knife being turned several times in the wound and cutting the right lung to ribbons.

Michael Harrington, a ship's fireman, had received a six-inch deep wound in the stomach. The injury was typical of those usually made by experienced knife-fighters. The blade had been thrust in sideways the edge then turned upwards and withdrawn with a pulling motion, so cutting through several of the unfortunate man's intestines. It was quite obvious that he had but little time to live.

There was only one Italian left in the room. He was Serafina Pellizzioni. He was pinned to the floor, across the dying Harrington's feet by three or four of the Britishers.

That night, Harrington died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Shortly before the end, he made a dying deposition swearing that Pellizzioni was the man who had knifed him. He identified Pellizzioni, whom the police brought to his bedside. Alfred Rebbeck, lying at death's door at the Royal Free Hospital, made a similar deposition.

Richard Mellowship a buttonmaker and John Lidell, a French polisher, identified Pellizzioni as the man they had seen actually knifing Harrington. Further, they stated that he was the only one of the Italians who had used a knife, the others having battled with their fists.

"Knocked Senseless"

In addition to his, Mrs. King stated that Pellizzioni had led the rush of Italians into the bagatelle-room and that he had knocked her senseless when she got in his way.

Pellizzioni himself denied having had anything to do with the stabbings. At Clerkenwell police station he told Inspector Potter that, at the time of the fight, he had been at the Three Tuns Inn nearby and that he had gone to the Golden Anchor only to try to stop the dispute which he heard was then going on

He went in one door, he said, only to find the other Italians already leaving by another. Suddenly he had been hit over the head, and only recovered consciousness to find himself being held down over Harrington's feet.

When Inspector Potter and Detective ("Flash Charley") Fawell searched the scene, they could find no sign of a knife. Nor did they find one on Pellizzioni, who carried only a small pocket-knife incapable of inflicting the dreadful injuries which Harrington and Rebbeck had sustained.

In view of the dying depositions and eyye-witnesses statements, and despite the absence of the kuife, Inspector Potter charged Pellizzioni, with the wilful murder of Michael Harrington. After the preliminary hearings the trial was finally set for February 3 at the Old Bailey, before Baron Martin.

One Man Dissatisfied

However, although the evidence against Pellizzioni seemed to clear, there was one man in London who was totally dissatisfied with it. That man was Henry Negretti, the senior partner of the world famous firm of scientific instrument makers, Negretti and Zambra.

Negretti, a man of good standing in the Italian colony to whom the Italians often brought their troubles, had known Pellizzioni for some years. He had known him always as a man of peace—a man who tried constantly to smooth away the troubles that were then always breaking out between the Italians and Britishers who lived in the vicinity of Clerkenwell. He knew that Pellizzioni never carried a knife and that he did not believe in any form of violence.

When Negretti related this story to Scotland Yard it made no difference to Pellizzioni. The Italians were willing to talk to Negretti; they were not willing to say much to Scotland Yard. In addition when Inspector Potter recovered the knife from the Three Tuns he failed to find even the slightest trace of blood on it. But he did find blood on a knige picked up not far from the golden anchor.

There was nothing Scotland Yard could do. The evidence against Pellizzioni was far too strong to be lightly disregarded. On the face of it, they were certain that they had the right man. At the trial, Harrington's deposition and the eye-witnesses testimonies weighed heavily against Pellizzioni.

Sealed Pellizzioni's Fate

Negretti, who had helped to organise a fund to brief counsel for the accused, introduced a number of Italian witnesses who testified that Pellizzioni had not been concerned in the fight and that the real killer must have been Gregorie Mogni, who had since disappeared.

However, Alfred Rebbeck had recovered from his wound; and it was his testimony that sealed Pellizzioni's fate.

"I have known Pellizzioni personally for five or six years," he told the jury. "I saw Pellizzioni stab me in the right side with his knife. And I saw him pull the knife out covered with blood. I hit him with a broom handle and he rushed at me and tried to stab me again, but missed. Then I heard a noise and turned my head to see Pellizzioni and Michael Harrington fall to the ground together. I staggered over and tried to pull Pellizzioni off Harrington, but fainted before I could do so."

In face of this, only one verdict was possible. Pellizzioni was condemned to hang on Feb. 22.

The verdict drove Negretti almost frantic. In his own heart he knew that Pellizzioni was innocent of the murder for which he was to be hanged It made no difference that the trial witnesses—the Britishers—had mistaken Mogni for Pellizzioni, or that they firmly believe Pellizzioni to be the killer

Just 18 Days!

Negretti realised that there was only one way in which h ecould save Pellizzioni from execution. That was somewhere somehow to find the missing Mogni and get him to make a true confession and take Pellizbioni's place on the gallows And he had only 18 days in which to do it

It was a tall order There was no great hope that he would succeed in tracing Mogni whom Scotland Yard itself had failed to find. Even if he did him there was no guarantee that Mogni would be prepared to give himself up for execution merely to save another man's life

Not knowing quite where to start he contacted members of the Italian colonies in differeht parts of England, asking them to let him know if they heard anything of the missing Moghi. Luck was with him.

On February 7 he received an anonymous letter stating that the missing Mogni had fled to Birmingham where, because of his shortage of money, he would have to find work quickly. Negretti locked up his private papers put on his hat and caught the next train to Birmingham where by a stroke of luck, he managed to trace Mogni to a carpenter's shop in Edgbaston Street.

Mogni admitted quite readily, that it was he who had stabbed Harrington Rebbeck and the others: "I had to do it," he told Negretti. "They'd have killed us all if I hadn't. When we went into the bagatelle-room we didn't intend to fight but the Britishers attacked us with sticks and things and I had to take out the knife to defend myself. Pietro Marazzi saw me with the knife and told me to put it away. But I didn't because I knew we'd have been killed if I didn't us it."

He Had Not Heard

Strangely enough, Mogni did **not** know the first thing about his cousin's trial for murder. Knowing there would be trouble after the fight he had gone to Birmingham to hide and had not even looked at the newspapers.

Negretti brought Mogni to London and handed him over to Superintendent Gernon aet King's Cross Police Station with he request that he be charged with the murder of Michael Harringon. To say that Gernon was startled is to put it mildly.

However, after hearihg that Negretti had to say and listening to Mogni's own confession Gernon told the instrument maker that he could not, in the circumstances lay a charge of muder.

What he would do was to charge Moghi with aiding and abetting Pelizzioni, hold him in the cels overnight and bring him before Magistrate d'Eyenecourt in the morning.

"But you'll have to charge him yourself' he told Negretti.

The following day court reporters were electrified when Negretti, acting through Mr. F. H. Lewis launched a private prosecution for murder and charged Mogni with killing Harrington.

At a second hearing on February 14, Negretti introduced as witnesses the men who had followed Mogni into the bagatelle-room. They testified that they had warned him to put his knife away but that, at the moment he was attacked and had used it in self-defence. Three of them stated that they had seen him stab Harrington and one man, Joseph Caprani identified that blood-stained knife found hear the Golden Anchor as one he had given Mogni some time before.

Legal Uproar Caused

In the circumstances the grand jury returned a true bill against Mogni, but reduced the charge to one of manslaughter Negretti continued his prosecution at the Old Bailey There he had no difficulty in proving that it was Mogni who had killed Harrington

He secured a verdict of 'guilty," and Mogni was sentenced to five years in prison FOR THE MANSLAUGHTER OF THE MAN FOR WHOSE DEATH PELLIZZIONI WAS STILL AWAITING EXECUTION

The verdict caused a legal uproar which could have only one outcome. Pellizzioni was speedingly pardoned, and Mogni went to prison to serve out his sentence

(Copy Right)

By Louis C. S. Mansfield

The famous detective, code expert and master scientific criminologist. A former Secret Service man Mr. Mansfield has been called "the terror of forgers everywhere."

To Negretti, it just did not seem possible that the peace-loving Pellizzioni could possibly have been Harrington's murderer. He just was not the type of man to do it.

Negretti's faith in Pellizzioni's innocence was so great that he left his scientific instruments to try to ferret out the truth for himself.

Because they trusted him so implicity, the Italians did not hesitate to tell him every detail of the fight, details which they had withheld from the police. According to several of them who had been mixed up in the affair, Pellizzioni was not at the Golden Anchor at the time, although he had been there about an hour previously

The Woman Was Afraid

Most of them agreed that the real killer must have been Gregorio Mogni, a cousin of Pellizzioni's whom he resembled strongly Mogni, they said, had been at the Golden Anchor the whole time. For two hours before the fight he had been acting very belligerently had a number of arguments with the landlord's wife as well as with his own compatriots, and had, finally made his way towards the bagatelle-room with three or four other Italians.

Negretti even unearthed a woman, Domenica Cetto, who declared that about an hour after the fight Mogni told her he had stabbed three or four Englishmen at the inn and also gave her a knife asking her to hide it for him. Being afraid to keep it, she had thrown the knife into the yards of the Three Tuns.

NAPOLEON HAD A DOUBLE!

Secret State Documents Reveal The Existence Of Napoleon's Double! A Soldier Had Been Officially "Killed" In Order To Reappear As The Emperor's Double.

By Joseph Kalmer

AT the beginning of December, 1809, a notice was posted in the Town Hall of Baleicourt, a village not far from Verdun.

It announced the sudden death of Francois-Eugene Robeaud, light infantryman in the Third Regiment, in consequence of an accident. The first passers-by to see the notice hastened to break the news to the soldier's family, who assumed that he had died at his station in Paris and been buried there with the usual military honours.

But Francois-Eugene Robeaud was not dead. The announcement had been made on the orders of Fouche, Napoleon's all-powerful Police Minister. A few days previously, some officers at a party had talked about the soldier Robeaud, who so resembled Napoleon that he could be mistaken for him. They said that from time to time Robeaud amused himself pretending to be the Emperor, not as a practical joke, of course, but just to entertain his comrades.

When this came to the ears of Fouche, who had his spies everywhere, he summoned Robeaud. The likeness was indeed surprising. Perhaps what followed was even more surprising. Fouche ordered the soldier to imitate Napoleon.

"Sir, that would be high treason."

"I order you to give an imitation of Napoleon," Fouche commanded "You've often enough taken off the Emperor in the barracks to your comrades. Show me how you do it".

There could be no disobeying this order. Robeaud combed his brown forelock on to his forehead, tightly folded his arms, as the Emperor so often did, thrust forward his left leg, slightly bent at the knee, and threw back his head.

Fouche began to laugh.

"From to-day you are assigned to the Stac of the Emperor. You'll go a long way. I will inform your Colonel. I shall also let him know that you died to-day as the result of an accident".

And Fouche dismissed the soldier without giving a thought to the astonishment which engulfed the infantryman from Baleicourt.

Overwhelming Likeness

Perhaps nothing more might have been heard of this double of Napoleon's. He might have been as completely forgotten as the doubles of Hitler, who came into the news at various times, had not the Nazis gone ferretting among the secret state and court archives in Vienna after the "incorporation" of Austria in March 1938. Here they found documents which throw light on the fate of Robeaud. These documents were the jottings of an Italian, a citizen of Verona named Petrucci, and a diary kept by a guard of the imperial castle of Schonbrunn, a man named Arnstein. These enable us to reconstruct the life of Robeaud from the moment of his appointment as Napoleon's double until his death.

It may be assumed that the ex-infantryman however much his performance may have amused his fellow-soldiers, had first to be schooled by secret agents of Fouche's in the actual movements of the Emperor. Robeaud was finally received by Napoleon in his study, in the presence of Fouche.

The Emperor, who was standing by the window, stepped back in amazement as Robeaud entered. The likeness was so overwhelming that he thought he was seeing himself in a mirror. And Fouche, noticing the Emperor's astonishment, at once availed himself of the situation.

"Such an extraordinary resemblance could be of the utmost service," he said. "Your Majesty could be in two places at once."

But the Emperor was not convinced without further argument. He proposed that Robeaud should that very afternoon receive an actress from the Odeon, who had been summoned to the Emperor. If she, with the sixth sense that women possess for such things, did not see through the game then Robeaud's career as double was assured. The test was an outstanding sucess; the actress, who was first received by Napoleon himself, did not notice that after Napoleon had left the room someone else returned instead and continued the conversation.

A Rumour

There are a number of anecdotes, very difficult to verify, of Robeaud's understudying the Emperor on many occasions, including the reception of accredited diplomats, without anyone's having the slightest suspicion that it was not Napoleon himself.

And so some years passed. Victories were followed by defeats. After the retreat from Moscow came the battle of Leipzig, the banishment to Elba and the final defeat at Waterloo. Official history does not report what happened to Robeaud in the meantime. But at the critical moment he reappeared.

After his abdication in June 1815, Napoleon went to Rochefort, intending to take ship for the United States. But the British were on the alert, and after some delays the Emperor found himself on the British cruiser Bellerophon, bound for St. Helena.

But was it the Emperor on the British cruiser? On July 3rd, the rumour began to circulate that the Emperor was still in Rochefort. He had been seen there, and popular imagination went so far as to declare Napoleon's double was on the Bellerophon and the real Napoleon still on French soil.

No wonder the police of Louis XVIII, now in power, found this an occasion for investigations, stretching as far as Baleicourt. Here they discovered that the "dead" Robeaud was a frequent visitor to his native village; the last visit had been in the spring of 1815. But apart from this there was no trace of Robeaud.

The Last Will

That it was the real Napoleon and not his double on the Bellerophon emerges, were there not sufficient other proofs, from the jottings of Signor Petrucci. He reports that in February 1816 a certain Silvio Landri opened a jeweller's shop in Vienna. This Landri, who like many Corsicans, need not necessarily have spoken Italian, attracted attention by his resemblance to Napoleon. When he was told of this, "he was startled," as Petrucci says, and came out pat with the answer:

"My name is Silvio Landri. I can prove it."

But Petrucci did not allow his suspicions to be so easily diverted. The flow of foreign visitors to the jeweller's was, to say the least, striking. Petrucci did not merely remain a formal acquaintanec of Landri's; he even befriended him. And so it is not strange that, as Petrucci relates, two years after Napoleon's death, in the summer of 1823, Landri came to him and asked for a private interview.

"I regard you as a gentleman," said Landri, "in whom I can have complete and utter confidence."

When Petrucci had assured him that he would not abuse his confidence, Landri drew from his pocket a heavily sealed envelope and said:

"This is my last will. Will you be my executor? You see, I have to go to Vienna. Maybe I shall not return." And Landri begged Petrucci, were he not back by a certain date, to send the red-sealed letter to King Louis XVIII of France, who, Landri thought, "would not prove ungrateful."

Shortly after this Landri left Verona.

On the night of September 5th, a shot was fired in the imperial park of Shonbrunn. Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, awakened by it heard footsteps beneath his window. When he asked next morning what had been the matter he was told that a sentry's gun had inadvertently gone off.

What had really happened can be learnt from the diary of the guard Arnstein, who tells us, "The sentries were strictly charged to shoot anyone trying to force his way into the park at night." Seeing a suspicious shadow, he challenged it and demanded the password. The shadow vanished. When the sentry shortly afterwards heard a sound behind him, and a silhouette by the park wall gave no answer to his challenge, he fired. Alarmed by the sound the N.C.O. in charge of the watch and four of his men hastened in the direction of the shot. There they found the intruder, who had been hit. Streaming with blood he was trying to pull himself up by a tree, but fell back groaning, only managing to murmur:

"My son..... my son..... the Duke of Reichstadt....."

Then he breathed his last. "The dead man," writes Arnstein, "was brought into the guardroom. He had no papers on him. But he must have been a Frenchman of high rank," Arnstein concludes, adding that the body of the unknown man was handed over to the French Ambassador in Vienna.

In the meantime Petrucci waited for Landri's return. When he had not appeared by the date agreed upon, Petrucci sent the document entrusted to him to the King of France. A few weeks later a high-ranking member of the French secret police appeared in Verona. He called upon Petrucci with whom he had a long tete-a-tete conference.

A Rich Reward

"Landri will not return", said the Frenchman. "And I beg you in the name of the King of France, in return for your inestimable service to accept this casket and to preserve silence on the whole matter."

Petrucci opened the casket. It contained hundred thousand gold francs.

It was only on his deathbed that Petrucci broke his silence by telling his son the origin of the family fortune. He added: "I have the impression that Landri formerly played an important role in France."

And thus ended the story of Robeaud, the double of Napoleon. It remains an almost inexplicable mystery why he went to Vienna, why he tried to get into the castle of Schenbrunn. Only one explanation is possible..... that the double had so grown into the idea of being Napoleon that he even shared the father's longing for his son. This longing lured him to Vienna and brought about his premature death.

Flirting Is Good— (If You Are Young!)

Flirtation is one of the most civilising of all influences on young people. Dr. Marjorie Tait, who works with thousands of adolescents, gave this as her belief at a conference of the Family Relations Group yesterday.

The sad thing, she said, was that the art of flirtation had been lost in working class homes because there was no living space in which to practise it.

This art taught many young people to be pleasing to each other, to avoid dominating each other, and to allow each other to enjoy the attentions of friends. In fact, it gave them an excellent preparation for marriage and for life.

Young people deprived of an adequate opportunity of flirtation committed themselves as life partners at far too early an age, before they had had sufficient contact with a variety of personalities.

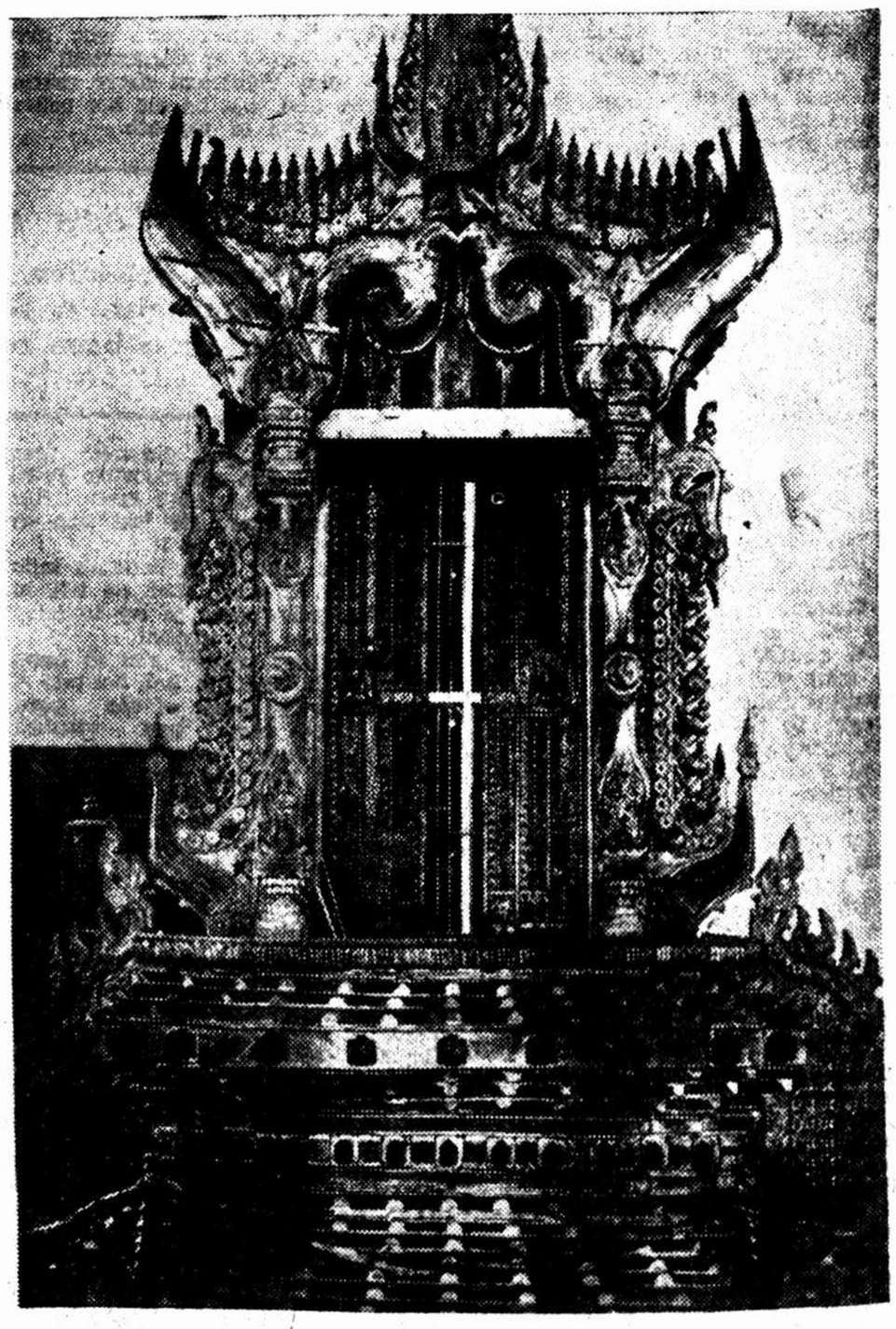
Mixed clubs, said Dr. Tait, gave young people a chance of getting to know socially large numbers of the opposite sex, and to share together tasks with a social purpose.

GIRLS AS "PINK ICING"

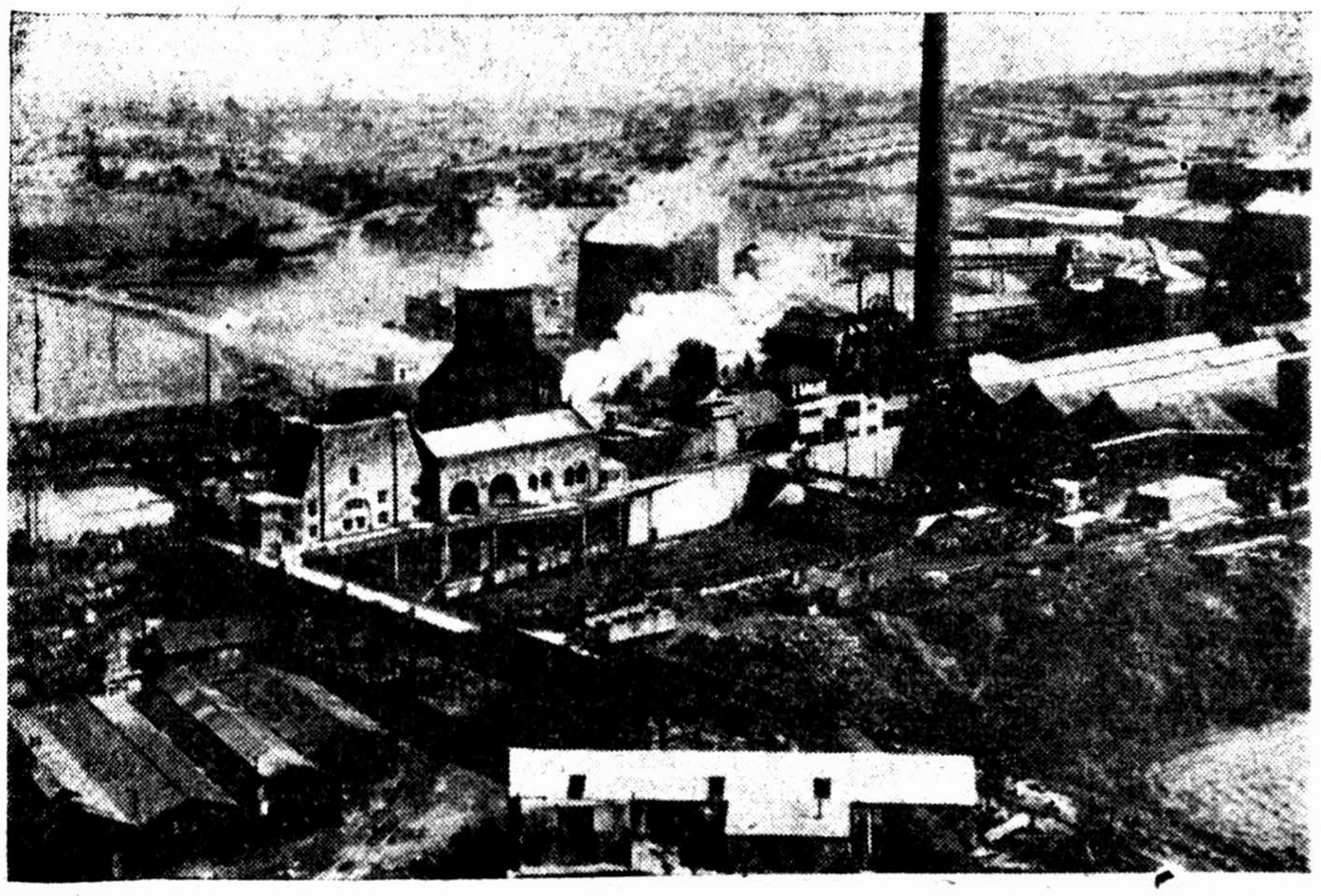
In boys' clubs there was a tendency to treat girls as if they were pink icing on the cake, and in girls' clubs boys were brought in as a "treat."

Dr. Tait has no children of her own, but as organising secretary she "mothers" the members of 300 London mixed clubs. To be near them she lives with her anthropologist husband in an Islington flat.

"We are both Quakers," she told me. "We share each other's interests, including international work among refugees."



King Theebaw's throne which was returned to the people of Burma by Lord Mountbatten. Theebaw was the last king to rule Burma.



CHATTERLEY WHITEFIELD COLLIERY, ONE OF "SEVEN BIG" PITS" OF ENGLAND WHICH OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT RECENTLY VISITED.

In The Bowels Of The Earth

Our London Correspondent Visits British Coal-miners At Work In Their Pits And Finds That They Have Almost Become V. I. P.'s

OUR two-day visit to the coal mines, the basic source of Britain's industrial prosperity, opened excellently.

We had an interview with 70-year old charming chairman of the Board, Sir Ben Smith. He looked so young, vital and defiant. He was prepared to tell the Press anything the Press wanted to know. If anyone misused the facts, it was a matter of indifference to him. They would go on with their job. He did not claim that the new nationalised administration had done wonders. The Board was only one year old and its record was such of which it had every reason to be proud. When I saw the men working at the coal face later they appeared to be as confident as their Chief.

Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, which I visited, is situated just outside Stoke-on-Trent in Midlands. It is one of England's big Seven pits, being highly mechanised and employing about 2,000 men. The colliery produces over a million tons of coal and hopes to boost the output to two millions next year.

After a brief chat with the manager at the office I donned a miner's overall suit and steel helmet with electric lamp in it. We entered what looked like a cage for ferocious animals.

The cage swayed slightly, hovered for a minute and dived into darkness. Then suddenly the motion became easier. But the cage appeared to be rising higher, though in actuality we were slowing down. This strange effect is due to darkness and is similar to that experienced when the train slows down in a tunnel giving the impression that it was running backwards. The motion now became a crawl and lights appeared to spring up below our feet and rise to greet us. The cage dropped gently on a solid support and the gate opened.

In A Paddy Train

We entered a brick-built chamber, spacious, vaulted, lit by electricity. In front of us were railway lines with wagons, appropriately called tubs—they are little bigger than tubs—loaded with coal. We made our way through lines of tubs and arrived at another road where what is called 'paddy train' awaited me. It is a train composed of trucks pulled along by a haulage rope. There were no seats. We had to squat. The train began to move. Lights were left behind. It was pitch dark excepting for the glow of our lamps.

The journey was over in about ten minutes and then we began again another short walk in darkness. I was afraid to stumble. But the road went on getting smaller and smaller and we had to walk on bent backs. I crawled on my belly to get under what appeared to be a wall. Here we found something like a slot. Down on my knees and hands I crawled and climbed into the slot. At last the coal face was reached. A miner was working, extracting the coal and collecting it. After a talk with miners we left on our return journey with faces blackened. Back again on the surface we had a good hot bath and then a miner's lunch before we said good bye to the mines.

Nationalisation

The nationalisation of the mines should make the task of mechanisation a little less difficult. It is not widely known that until the coal Royalties were nationalised in 1938 coal belonged to whoever owned the land above it. The result was the creation of small mines like Indian farm lands. In 1943 there were 966 mines producing less than 50,000 tons a year. Small mines offered little scope to the engineers to lay out large and efficient plans nor could the small miner afford to sink large capital needed for mechanisation. Now with mines owned by the States these difficulties should vanish.. It should not be difficult for the Coal Board to merge neighbouring mines. Some of the mines in Britain are, indeed, so close that they could be worked from one shaft. If this sensible and economical method was not adopted in the past that is because the boundaries of ownership had to be respected. The merging or collectivisation of mines would make the task of mechanisation easy.

Scientific Control

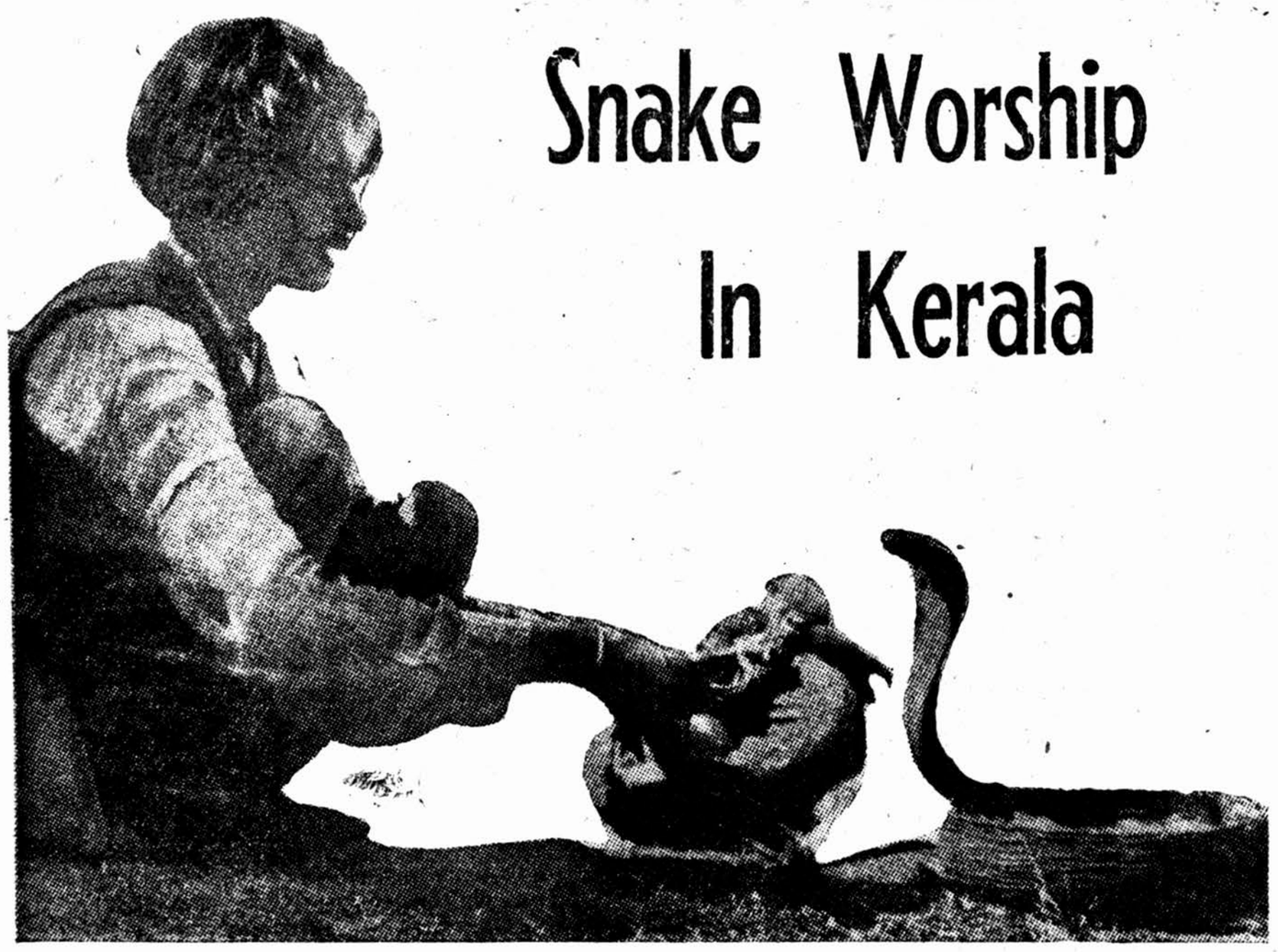
The Government can close down uneconomical small mines and concentrate on big mines. Science could be made use of in a large measure. Till recently very few mine owners had anything which could claim to be a scientific organisation. But the Board has already taken steps to fill this gap. It has given science a direct place in the industry with the result that instead of becoming a minor ancillary activity as hitherto it will become integral part of the industry. Scientific activity has been divided into two sections, scientific control, and research. The scientific control service is concerned with problems arising out of day-to-day running of the industry and General Research embraces all matters affecting working conditions.

Need For Improved Conditions

The Board has already paid attention to improving the lot of miners. Today the miners have almost become V. T. P.'s. But this by itself will not give the men that enthusiasm for work which is necessary for increased output. For this it is necessary that they should have not only comforts but also increased opportunity of having a say in the running of the mines. Undoubtedly in some mines men are able to thrash out problems and discuss accidents and safety measures.

We ended our trip by with an interview with Lord Hindley and his colleagues in London. The welfare of the men has not been ignored. Both medical and educational facilities have been increased, and steps taken to reduce accidents. There is still a good deal to be done and I have no doubt that the National Coal Board would do it. Nationalisation of mines would ultimately prove to be a blessing. Indeed, had nationalisation come earlier to Britain the coal industry would not have experienced at least, some of the difficulties it is at present experiencing. It was the private ownership which stood in the way of mechanisation; it was private ownership that was responsible for human suffering. Whatever the blessings or curses of private enterprise, in the case of British coal mines its disappearance would prove to be in the interest of mines, miners, and men of Britain in general.

MINERS' HOUSES IN A TYPICAL MODERN MINING VILLAGE.



Snake Worship In Kerala

By K. S. Pillai

How the sacred snake holds its sway over Malabar and how people offer "Pujas" to a variety of serpents is described in this article.

Among the Hindus of Kerala snake worship is still rampant. Though it is not as extensive, as in the past, it is still prevalent.

The older generation tenaciously clings to the faith. The younger ones seldom believe in it. Once an elderly neighbour of mine entreated a cobra approaching his home, with folded hands to retire and leave him in peace and supplemented the entreaty with promises of liberal offerings. But before his diplomatic approach had any effect, an irate nephew solved the problem by the diligent use of a hefty cane to the chagrin of his guardian.

In the compounds adjoining many a Hindu home you can see a small patch of bush. Sometimes it covers an area of fifty square yards, sometimes only a few square feet. This is a "sarpakkavu" or forest shrine for serpents. In a central clearing of the bush a small platform of bricks is erected and several granite carvings of hooded serpent heads are placed on it. Near the platform a small tank is constructed. The forest is strictly protected from encroachments, even the family going in only to pray with folded hands in front of lighted wicker lamps placed on the platforms. This is usually done in the evening.

In the few forest shrines, whose owners are implicit believers, the daily prayers as well as the yearly rites are conducted reguarly. But in a larger number of shrines the daily prayers are done away with, and only the annual rites are conducted. This consists of offering milk and turmeric powder to the serpents by the head of the family.

In the majority of the forest shrines, both daily and annual rites are neglected for years, dwindling faith as well as resources contributing to this. Then some one in the family is attacked by sudden and unexplainable sickness i.e., unexplainable to the local quack. The village astrologer is consulted. He blames the neglect of the snake shrine as the sole cause of the calamity and prescribes a "sarpamtullal" (serpant dance) as the remedy. Somehow the repentant family raises funds and performs the ceremony.

When I arrived at the place, the victim of vindictive serpents was seated under an elaborately decorated Pandal. Its floor was covered by designs drawn in various colours. Opposite her sat half a dozen panans (a caste of musicians) with their Veenas. Near by a small heap of tender coconuts was kept. The priests soon arrived accompanied by the dancers after offering prayers at the forest shrines. Then the Panans and a team of drummers created the most awful and weired din I have ever heard, the dancers began swaying to and fro, shouting incoherent words. After some time they approached the hillock of tender coconut and helped themselves liberally. From each coconuts, they drank half the milk, poured the rest on their bodies, flinging the shells off afterwards.

I have since heard that the dance was successful. The women sufferer had been cured and her negligent husband had returned. Of course, her father had to mortgage the property, but what is property when compared to a human life? Nobody seemed to mind the fact that her cure was effected only after the return of her husband.

No essay on the snake worship is complete without mentioning its two strongholds, "THE PAMPUM-MEL-KATTU ILLAM" and MANNURSALA TEMPLE. The former is a Brahmin home in Malabar and the latter is a temple belonging to a Brahmin in Travancore. Though wonderful stories of the former are current in the land, I am not able to write about the place having never gone there.

The Mannarsala temple is a temple encircled by forest. In the central building is a golden statue of Ananta (king of serpents). The priestess of the temple is the eldest women member of the family. She takes a vow o' celibacy as soon as the responsibility of management devolves on her. Due to the proximity of the forest, snakes are invariably found there.

Many believe that there is something in the custom because neglect of the shrines almost invariably has some adverse effects. My explanation is that fear and anxiety of the transgression causes them and it would not have happened had it not been for the existence of blind faith.

Thanks to the impact of scientific knowledge and enlightenment in various other ways, this last vestige of Animism is even now dying its natural death. It is only a matter of few years before it vanishes.

Ground Nut: The Plant Of Plenty

By Anand Shankar

Years ago, when Gandhiji hit upon the idea of making better use of the ground-nut to relieve India's constant hunger and poverty, he sent an American disciple to consult Dr. George Washington Carver, the world greatest authority on this plant.

Dr. Carver used to say that if every plant save the ground-nut and its cousin, the sweet potato, were suddenly to vanish from the earth, man need scarecely feel the loss. And by his own achievements he proved his point. More than 300 different products all derived directly from ground-nuts originated in his laboratory. They range from pickles to shaving cream, from axle grease to synthetic rubber

From ground-nuts he made milk, superior in food value to cows' milk. In the vast areas of Africa where the tsetse fly prohibits the keeping of cattle, this milk has saved the lives of thousands of infants whose mothers had died in giving them birth. He made a meal four times richer in protein and eight times richer in fats than wheat flour, and he converted the shells in to wallboard and paper.

Origin

Nobody knows for certain where the ground-nut originated. It was probably in South America. But today its cultivation is wide-spread in all tropical and sub-tropical regions. Statistics say that we in India grow the largest quantity, but there are the spreading plains of China to be considered for which no figures are available.

The ground-nut is a curious plant After the flowers die, the stalks bend and force the young pods into the ground Hence its name. It is peculiar too, in another and far more important respect. It belongs to the group of plants that botanists call Leguminosea. This plant family is unique in that it increases the amount of nitrogen in the soil, so when farmer plants ground-nuts his soil is left richer after the harvest.

Ground-nuts flourish in poor sandy soil. They need little rainfall, thirty to forty scattered inches is enough, and they can stand complete drought well. They are the ideal crop for reclaiming soil impoverished by centuries of mismanagement such as is found nearly all over the drier parts of India

At present ground-nuts are valued mostly for the oil, when comprises up to forty-five per cent of their bulk. This oil has many uses.

Poorer quality oil is used for making soap and lubricating oils and greases and the cake that remains when the oil is extracted is a valuable cattle food.

The extraction of oil is usually completed in three stages. The first comprises crushing the nuts at normal room temperature. This pressing yields the edible oil. Next the residue is warmed and then crushed again. The oil produced at this stage is of secondary quality and is used mainly for soap-making. Still greater heat is then applied, and the remains of the nuts are pressed for the third time, producing an inferior quality oil, which is yet satisfactory for many industrial processes. The remains, which still contain about eight per cent of oil, are then turned into cattle feed or are occasionally—used for fertiliser.

It has already been noted that India is believed to be the world's largest producer of this valuable crop. But our harvest is only a fraction of what it might be. Indian farmers cling to centuries old methods that modern science has completely superseded They use inferior varieties of seed and poverty prevents them from buying the fertiliser and equipment they need, killing any spark of initiative they might have. Above all production is completely haphazard and unplanned

Need For English Method

We need a scheme similar to the one England is getting under way in East Africa in order to ensure her fat supplies. Five thousand square miles of virgin bush are being cleared and brought under cultivation. This enormous area will be split into 107 plots of 30,000 acres each (i.e. about seven milec square). Eighty units will be in Tanganyika, the rest scattered over Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

The farms will be fully mechanised, to eliminate as far as possible human labour. This is because the areas in question are almost completely uninhabited, and labour is scarce. When the scheme is complete in 1953. Tanganyika alone is expected to produce at least 400,000 tons of ground-nuts a year.

The above does not represent the full effect of the programme. Every section of the population of the countries involved will benefit. New railways have to be made; dock facilities enlarged to handle increased traffic; factories are bound to spring up to process the nuts and their by-products

The Monetary Value

Ground-nuts are one of the best of all cash crops. Their monetary value is high and likely to remain so for many years. The world is desperately short of fats of all kinds and experts consider it unlikely that the deficiency can be made up before 1960.

In 1939 India's citizens on the average each consumed about 8 lbs of fats per year. Today this figure has risen to 9 lbs., but compare this with the American who manages to eat his way through 62 lbs. in a similar period!

Yet with all this leeway to be made up, the pitiably few Indian factories that process ground-nut oils are continually short of raw materials. If we are to become a strong nation we must feed ourselves properly. We must learn to make every inch of land produce every possible ounce of nourishment, and if we overlook the ground-nut we shall be neglecting one of our most valuable allies.

ONION VAPOUR AS GERMICIDE

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

The substance in onion vapor that causes tears may be a powerful germicide it is believed, and preliminary steps toward isolating this elusive material—with the eventual object of synthesizing it—have just been reported to the American Association for the advancement of science.

Dr. Edward F. Kohman, Food Chemist of the Campbell Soup Company, was started on the quest, he reports, by accounts of wartime experiments in Russia on the effect of onion vapors on purulent inflammatory wounds, in some cases complicated by gangrene and frostbite. Paste from one or two onions was placed in a shallow dish and the wound exposed to the vapor rising from this paste for ten minutes in two five-minutes intervals.

ITS HEALING EFFECTS

This treatment was repeated each day.

The reported effects were remarkable; after the first treatment, the wounds became rose-coloured instead of gray, indicating a decline in the infection and the patients ceased to complain of pain. Production of pus ceased and healing was induced. This desirable condition was less pronounced after several days of treatment, however. This the Rusisans interpreted as due to overexposure.

Kohman's experiments indicate that this tear-producing material is an extremely evanescent sulfur containing compound closely associated with the spbstance responsible for the flavour of the onion. The two, however, are quite different in their chemical composition. The possible germicide belongs in a chemical family known as Thioaldehydes, none of which has ever before been demonstrated in nature and which are extremely unstable.

Whatever the germicidal properties of this sulfur compound, Kohman points out, the onion itself is probably a poor source for it. There are posibilities of synthesizing it cheaply and in large quantities once it has been identified precisely. Its structure is such that it might be expected to have healing properties.

"There appears," Kohman says, "to be a sound basis for some of the traditions bearing on health which the onion has acquired. It is conceivable that eating raw onions has a curative effect on sore throats resulting from colds. There is good reason for onion vapors having bacteriacidal properties and such vapors may be useful in healing wounds. But it is also apparent that these components may be made available far more practically by synthetic production in a chemical laboratory."

Back in the days of ancient Rome, he points out, the naturalist Pliny credited the onion with being a remedy for 28 maladies. The onion or the closely related garlic have had a place in the folk medicine of most European peoples.

R.S.S. Fascism In Garb Of Hindu Revivalism

This article by a special correspondent of the STATESMAN traces the origin and history of the Rashtriya Swayam-Sewak Sangh, which is a banned organisation at present. Though ostenibly the Sangh had nothing to do with politics, it had all the hallmarks of a Fascist, secret society including a Fuerher— the Sar Sangh Chalak Known papularly as Guruji. The author succintly outlines the causes which helped the phenomenal growth of the R.S.S. during the last few years and its eventual outlawry.

THE Rashtriya Swayam-Sewak Sangh, popularly known as the R. S. S. was founded as long ago as 1925 by a Nagpur doctor Keshav Rao Bali Ram Hedgeward.

As his name suggess he was a Maharashtrian. Like a number of other revivalist movements the RSS drew its inspiration from the ancient and glorious past of the Hindus, but its main emphasis was on character-building.

No one outside a limited circle seems to have known or heard much about Dr. Hedgewar. He died in 1940 and the leadership devolved on Shri Madhav Rao Sadashiv Rao Golwalkar popularly known within the organization as Param Pujaniya Guruji (the teacher to whom the highest respect is due). Mr. Golwalkar was once a lecturer in science at Benares Hindu University.

The RSS started gaining in popularity about ten years ago, when it began to assume an inter-provincial status. For instance the first member for the Punjab was sworn in at Lahore in 1935. But it really came into prominence only five years ago. gaining at the expense of both the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha, but sbrewdly refusing to come into open conflict with either. The most important cause of its growth was of course, the Muslim League's insistence on Pakistan.

The corner-stone of the RSS's creed is that the whole of India, from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, is a geographical entity and the Hindus as a nation have lived in it for thousands of years. The Muslims, as foreighers, have no right to be regarded as nationals of this country, much less to establish a separate State in it, the RSS asserts.

The present leader Mr. Golwalkar, published an essay of 75 pages in the middle of 1939, "We, or our Nationhood Denned." From the preface it appears that he wrote it in the latter half of 1939. There is no mention of Pakistan. This is of course explained by chronology; the Muslim League did not officially adopt Pakistan as its goal till March, 1940. But surprisingly enough there is no mention of the RSS either, though it had been in existence for more than ten years before the book was written. The essay is now out of print and in circulation only among the more important members of the RSS hierarchy.

Polar Hypothesis

The main argument of the essay runs as follows. The theory that the Hindus are the descendants of the Aryans, who immigrated into India from 3000-1000 B.C., is completely unfounded. It has been propounded by Western historians to belittle "the greater antiquity and superiority' of the Hindus and to show that they are "mere upstarts and squatters 'on the land" with no inherent claim on the country. The Hindus are the indigenous inhabitants and their civilization is 10,000 years old. No doubt they once belonged to the Arctic regions, but the North Pole was then located in that part of India which is today known as Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Golwalkar goes on to define a nation as a compound of five distinct factors fused into one indissoluble whole, country, race, religion, culture, language. Applying these five formulae, he concludes that the Hindus became a full-fledged nation thousands of years ago and still are one. The Muslim invaders, and later the British, ruled over India only for a matter of 800 years, and this period, which should be regarded as comparatively brief in the life of a nation, does not entitle Muslims to become nationals of Hindustan. They can only earn the right if they adopt the basic Hindu culture, otherwise they can live only on sufferance, accepting the position of a minority which can have only such rights as are granted by the Nation, i.e. the Hindus. This he argues somewhat mistakenly, is in strict accordance with the rights of Minorities under the League of Nations Covenant.

Appeasing The Muslims

It is not surprising that he does not take kindly to the Indian National Congress. His charge against the Congress is of denationalizing the Hindus and of trying to appease the Muslims. He is anti-communist because Soviet Russia stands for a materialist philosophy. He is hostile to the West because its influence tends to destroy the original purity of Hindu culture, including its caste system which he wants to re-establish in India. He concludes the essay by emphasizing that "It is none of the so-called drawbacks of the Hindu social order which prevent us from regaining our ancient glory, but is only the want of proper national feeling and its ugly progeny, the queer 'National' work of hugging to our bosom our most inveterate enemies and thus endangering our very existence.'

In spite of his master's degree in Science, and his experience as a teacher at University level, the quality of mind revealed is not impressive. He perceives things only in black and white; grey shades are unknown,, and balanced judgment is a euphemism for weakness. He is dogmatic and agressive—one can almost hear him shouting. The reader is taken aback at the cocksureness with which he propounds new historical and scientific theories, at the overstatement of the achievements of the great men of modern India, and especially at the provincialism displayed in his lists of "heroes."

His physical appearance too is unimpressive. He is a short-sized man with a dark complexition, an untrimmed beard and long hair falling on his shoulders. He has few of the qualities essential for a public speaker. But it seems fairly certain that he possesses in high degree the capacity for organization and leadership.

Political events have no doubt helped the growth of the Sangh and rich men have financed it, but it is the organizing ability of its leaders which seems to hold all its thousands of branches together. The Sar Sangh Chalak, which is his official designation, is not a figurehead whose personality value is being "sold" by vested interests because of its mass appeal.

A New Technique

While the RSS carries to its logical conclusion the revivalist ideology of other bodies, it has evolved a new technique in its organizational methods. Obviously its leaders have carefully studied the methods of various political parties in India and Europe and adopted them. While they have not hesitated to take a few leaves from the Fascist book, they have perfected an organization which suits the Indian genius and yet is most modern and up-to-date in its discipline and effectiveness.

The movement is organized from below, the unit being a "cell." or sub-branch of about 50 members, which is run by a person designated as "Ghatnayak." A number of sub-branches are under a "Sikshik" and above him a "Vibhag Adhikari." The leader who controls a number of vibhags or a town is known as "Bhag Adhikari." A number of Bhag Ahikaris are under the organizer of a Province known as 'Prantiya Chalak.' Above all the provincial leaders is the "Sar Sangh Chalak", the "Guruji himself.

The RSS does not accept present provincial demarcations; it has divided the country into administrative units which approximate to the provinces of the ancient Hindu empires and more accurately express its notions of Hindi civilization. For instance its Delhi Province covers a number of districts of the East Punjab and the whole of the Western U.P. stretching up to Cawnpore. The adjoining province is that of Kashi (Benares) which extends from Lucknow to a "point a hundred miles East of Benares. Most of the Provincial organizers are Maharashtrians.

The "cell" consists of one or two rooms with an open space for physical exercises. In the centre of the open space there is the "Bhagwa Dhwaj" the saffron-coloured flag of the RSS. Every member presents himself there for half an hour to an hour every day, in the morning or evening as suits him. Each "cell" has about 50 members and they meet there in batches. The daily routine consists of physical exercise followed by a prayer in Sanskrit sung in chorus and the salute to the flag. The members also receive their orders for the day.

Attitude To The Flag

Probably the most peculiar feature of the RSS is its attitude to the flag. The flag is the symbol of the Guru, but it is more perfect than the Guru. Every human being is imperfect. While every member must aim towards perfection, even the Sar Sangh Chalak cannot be perfect. The flag which is a symbol, is perfect It is something like the Platonic form, the ideal in heaven to which everyone must aspire.

The flag is therefor given the full salute, which means. that the palm of the right hand is placed at right angles against the body at the lowest point of the ribs and the head is bowed. Every other leader, including the Sar Sangh Chalak, is given the half salute, with the palm of the hand in the right position, but the head unbowed.

Every member must appear at the "cell" in uniform, which consists of a white shirt with open collar, light blue socks, khaki shorts with a belt, canvas shoes and a black cap, supplied at a nominal price by the organization. The black cap is supposed to be a symbol of mourning, but will be discarded when the true Hindu State is re-established in the whole of India.

The movement is not puritanical, in the sense that members can eat meat or remain vegetarian according to their disposition, but smoking and drinking are prohibited, because they interfere with physical training and character-building.

It is the duty of each member to spread the Sangh's doctrine among his friends by personal approach and to bring them into the fold. When a person is ready to join the Sangh he is introduced to a "cell" and is asked to take the pledge of loyalty to the flag, the country and the Dharma (religion). There is no bar to Sikhs joining the Sangh, as the Sikh faith, according to Guruji, is only an offshoot of Hinduism The highest praise is given to the Sikhs, particularly Guru Gobind Singh, for their fight against Muslim rulers. But in strict accordance with the orthodox Hindu practice neither women nor "untouchables" are admitted as members.

The RSS has its emotional appeal for the adolescent mind. This accounts for the large proportion of young boys in its ranks. A large number of members are also drawn from the lower middle classes, clerks, petty shopkeepers, artisans.

During the past few years the RSS like the Muslim League, has claimed a large number of sympathizers among Government officials. This fifth column did not, however, extend to petty clerks only; some of the highest Government officials were probably members of the Sangh. Judging from the special attention paid to the key departments of the Central and Provincial Governments the infiltration seemed to have been well planned.

Young boys sometimes took to it with a religious fervour, but then felt bored with its daily routine and fell off. In the same way members drawn from professions did not always find it possible to devote much time to it. The Sangh, however, did not lose much by this as it needed "fellow travellers" and sympathisers, while an ordinary member came to know so little of the essentials of the organisation that he could not betray many secrets.

All orders are communicated by word of mouth and by what may be called a whispering campaign in each locality. Orders from one part of the country to the other are generally sent through couriers and not by post. Mass rallies are semi-military in character. All military orders, salutations and prayers are couched in Sanskrit, but the main business of the organisation is carried out in

(Continued on Page 21)

THE DOCTOR SMILES

Maulana Azad caught with a happy smile while receiving a Doctorate from Lord Mountbatten, the Chancellor of the Delhi University.

Jan Masaryk:

TRAGIC END OF 'A COMIC ACT'

Dr. Jan Masaryk 61-year old son of the founder of the Czech Republic, whose acceptance of office as foreign Minister in the present Communist-dominated Government surprised Western Observers, committed suicide in Prague on March 10. He jumped from a window of his official residence in the Czernin Palace. Here is a fascinating account of his life and activities.

He once described himself as the comic act of the "Czechoslovak Government. Its end, however, has turned out to be so tragic.

WHEN Jan Carrigue Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile, visited the United States in 1941 to enlist sympathy for his betrayed country, an immigration official handed him the usual questionnaire — date of birth, occupation, race? The third question stirred Masaryk to write in a bold hand: "Human."

Masaryk would like to continue in that status. But as Foreign Minister of a government which, though no longer in exile, stands in peril of captivity, he has landed squarely on the horns of the great Slav dilemma. The sharper of these horns threatens enslavement by Soviet Russia; the other, a crippled economy.

Czechoslovakia is pursuing a policy of paradoxes. She has signed commercial and mutual assistance pacts with Russia and has nationalized her internal economy to a point where nearly every industry and business employing more than 500 people is now government-owned. In U. N. meetings she has voted with Russia on all important issues. Yet on the social and cultural level Czechoslovakia clings to Western traditions of individual freedom.

During the war, Masaryk got a sharp reflection of how American big business felt about Soviet-Czech amity. He had just sealed a treaty of alliance with Moscow. At a dinner a Du Pont executive suddenly asked him, "Why did you do it?"

"Suppose,", Masaryk replied, "that Mr. Du Pont owned the biggest hotel in the city and that I owned a drugstore in that hotel. What would Mr. Du Pont think if every time he passed my store I thumbed my nose at him?"

Masaryk feels obligated to play almost any game that will maintain a freely flowing East-West, West-East economic and cultural traffic through Czechoslovakia.

To such a game he brings a wide range of weapons, from skill at the piano to an encyclopedic repertoire of after-dinner stories. His humor frequently takes a ribald turn, but is so muffled in continental charm as to be inoffensive

He Made Himself Heard

At international conclaves Masaryk wears an air of humility which sometimes disarms the representatives of more powerful nations. As a delegate to the Atlantic City UNRRA conference in 1943, he staggered his colleagues by urging them to give priorities to Yugoslavia, Poland and Greece over Czechoslovakia because they had suffered more. During the World Security Conference in San Francisco he announced that he was the representative of a little people and that "little people should be seen and **not** heard." He made himself heard, however, by practically everybody in the country when, asked by a radio reporter whether he thought U. N. would work, and not realizing that he was on the air, he blurted out: "It had better work or we are all headed straight for hell!"

Masaryk belongs to no political party. "I am," he says, "a political virgin." This may explain his survival as Foreign Minister through numerous changes of cabinet.

At 61 Masaryk is a paunchy six-footer, fond of good food and drink and feminine company. Bald and moonfaced, he is an actor at heart, able to move both his audience and himself to laughter or tears. He speaks half a dozen languages fluently, and has a sense of regional nuances of speech which enables him, with equal facility, to talk shop to a Vermont Congressman in plausible Yankee or exchange cadenced epigrams with a Frenchman. Women like Masaryk, and his feelings for them have found expression in a multiplicity of romantic friendships. Although, with the calm of advancing years, his interest in them is now largely esthetic he makes frequent wistful references to the past. He dresses with dash. For 20 years he has worn the same rakish black Homburg; he even wore it while inspecting a Czech brigade on the beach at Dunkirk, until an officer made him remove it before a German sniper did.

"I never planned my own future," Masaryk says with a hint of regret. "I have always been pushed into success. I entered diplomacy without merit or qualification. I merely chose my father well."

Thomas Masaryk, his father, has been called the Czech George Washington. He was author of the first declaration of Czech independence, which he modeled upon the American Declaration.

Jan, the third-born of Thomas Masaryk and Charlotte Garrigue, his American wife, arrived in 1886 when his father was teaching philosophy at the University of Prague. Jan showed early promise as a pianist, but he lacked the single-mindedness to pursue his studies beyond mere virtuosity. "I was too busy running after girls," he confesses happily. His formal education ended at a point roughly equivalent to our college sophomore year. Jan, or Honsa (Johnny) — as he is still familiarly called throughout Czechoslovakia—was impatient for worldlier aitivies.

His Contribution

An endless procession of cerebral heavyweights drifted through the Masaryk home. After-dinner chitchat seldom skirted any topic more frivolous than dialectic materialism. One morning in 1902 an American arrived unheralded. He was Charles Crane, the plumbing-fixture manufacturer. He had recently made an endowment to the University of Chicago and wanted Professor Masaryk to lecture there. The professor accepted the invitation and gained for his country a faithful friend. Crane lived to help win Woodrow Wilson's support of Czech independence, contributing to it money, influence, and even a son. The first American minister to the new republic was Richard Crane. Czechoslovakia returned the compliment. Her first representative to Washington was Jan Masaryk.

It was in 1907, however, that Jan first visited the United States. When he announced his desire to go there, his father gave him his blessing, dol. 80, and the warning that henceforth he was on his own. Crossing second-class, Jan lost most of the money playing a cutthroat gambling game. Landing broke, friendless, barely able to understand the language, and too proud to look up the Cranes, he took a job as office boy for a New York insurance firm at dol. 5.40 a week.

A few months later he was strolling along Fifth Avenue when he ran into Charles Crane. Within the week he found himself weighing pig iron at the Crane plumping works in Bridgeport, Conn. To augment his income, he played the piano evenings in a movie house.

"The only thing I know about diplomacy," Masaryk says, "I learned in the Crane foundry. There were Slovaks, Swedes, Poles, Norwegians. I bought a blackboard and four times a week I taught them to read and write." But the foundry bored him. "What the hell did I care about plumbing?" was the way he felt about it. "Anybody can pull a chain." He went home.

He arrived on the eve of World War I, just in time to be drafted unwillingly into the Austro-Hungarian infantry. As the son of a revolutionary who had repudiated the Hapsburg monarchy, he was under constant suspicion. Once he was court-martialled and almost executed for "political unreliability."

In November 1918 Thomas Masaryk became President-Elect of free Czechoslovakia. But no man was more surprised than Honsa when his government informed him that he too could be a diplomat. "Just because I could talk languages, shaved every day, and liked girls," he says.

Mission To U.S.A.

His first mission was as charge d'affaires in Washington, pending the appointment of a minister. Knowing nothing about protocol he besought his father to furnish him with introductions to the right people in Washington. President Masaryk gave him only one. "There is an Englishman named Smith who owns a livery stable," he told him. "Give him my love".

For the next two decades Jan Masaryk held a succession of secondary offices—Counselor of Legation in London, secretary to Foreign Minister Benes, Minister to London—sometimes brilliantly, always shrewdly humbly and with good hlmour, Legends grew out of his disregard for the conventions of diplomatic behaviour, his depreciation of his own status. "I am a well-dressed arrand boy," he is still fond of saying. "I am the comic act of the Czechoslovak Government." A more accurate appraisal was his remark to a pretty young companion as they walked past No. 10 Downing Street; "My dear, I have been going into that house for ten years, trying to persuade the British that Czechoslovakia is not the name of a contagious disease."

Always a hypersensitive man, Masaryk broke under the strain of Munich and was forced to retire briefly to a sanatorium. At no time, however, did he entirely lose his feeling for comedy. He happened to enter the sanatorium the same day that a new director was expected and was mistaken for him. He spent the next day gleefully impersonating a psychiatrist

Late in 1940 the Allies gave de jure recognition to the Czechoslovak government-in-exile, with Eduard Benes as President and Masaryk as Foreign Minister. Masaryk had given Neville Chamberlain fair warning: "I insist on playing in the orchestra of Europe. I do not have to play the bass drum. I would be satisfied with the piccolo." As a piccolo player, he deeply impressed the conductors. One of the first statesmen to present a concise programme for postwar Europe, he advocated a disarmed, decentralized German federation; similar federations in the Balkans. Western Europe and Scandinavia; the whole to be linked ultimately in a federation of Europe. (Although this does not suit Russia today, and Masaryk himself no longer pushes it openly, it is still his ideal programme.)

He And His People

To the Czech people Masaryk will probably be remembered longest for his short-wave talks throughout the Nazi occupation. He began them in the fall of 1939 with the promise: "By the name which I bear I solemnly declare that we shall win the fight and that truth will prevail." Like his good friend Churchill, he never tried to soften the hard realities of defeat, but he never despaired of eventual victory. Unlike any another broadcaster from exile, Masaryk was completely spared the resentment of his countrymen who had to endure occupation. Almost his first act on getting home in 1946 was to lay flowers on the grave of Karel Capek, one of Czechoslovakia's greatest writers. When he got back to his car he found chalked on the door words that brought tears to his eyes: "We love you."

In the Minister's quarters—some ten tapestry-hung rooms on the second floor of Prague's Foreign Ministry Building — Masaryk uses only one room, a bed-sitting combination. Here he spends most of his time conducting official business, taking many of his meals and sleeping.

The Daily Round

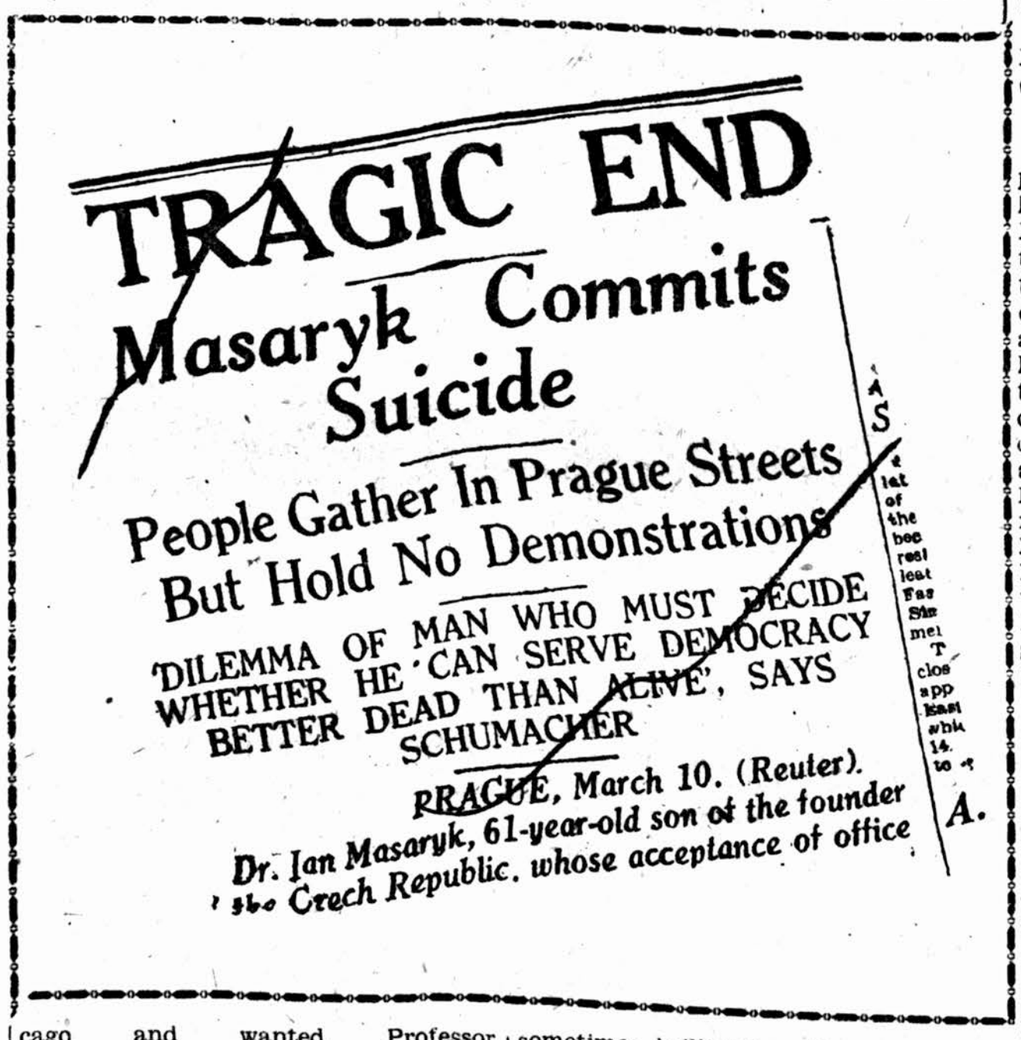
He wakes around 7:30 in an old-fashioned brass bed. Still wearing his silk pajamas, he digests seven or eight newspapers in as many different languages, squatting on his haunches Buddha-fashion, a feat which, in view of his girth, amuses people who witness it. Before he stirs from bed almost anybody is likely to drop in, from a ministry clerk to Benes himself.

In his most optimistic moods Masaryk views his country as a social laboratory where perhaps collectivist economy and democratic individualism can be combined. But nobody understands better than he on how delicate a balance this hope rests. Its minimum basic condition is a long peace among the big powers. Without it Czechoslovakia cannot survive as a national entity at all. It was this that he had in mind when, winding up a speech last winter before the Cleveland Council on World Affairs, he pleaded almost tearfully: "Oh, let us have peace," and repeated the beautiful word in eight languages— "Paix, paz, pace, beke, vrede, baris, mir, ping."

("Harper's Magazine.")

A man who discovered the joys of fishing rather late in life became even more insistent than ordinary anglers upon recounting his triumphs to sceptical acquaintances. Enraged by their thinly veiled hints that he was a liar, he bought a pair of scales, installed them in his library, and made his friends watch while he actually weighed the fish he had caught.

One evening a neighbour burst in excitedly and sought permission to borrow the scales. He was back in ten minutes, his face flushed with delight. Congratulate me", he cried, "I am the father of a 24lb. baby boy".


TRAGIC END
Masaryk Commits Suicide
People Gather In Prague Streets But Hold No Demonstrations
DILEMMA OF MAN WHO MUST DECIDE WHETHER HE CAN SERVE DEMOCRACY BETTER DEAD THAN ALIVE', SAYS SCHUMACHER
PRAGUE, March 10. (Reuter).
Dr. Jan Masaryk, 61-year-old son of the founder
Czech Republic, whose acceptance of office

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Woeful Plight Of Assam Plantation Workers

The tripartitite Industrial Committee on Plantations will meet in New Delhi on March 31 and April 1 and 2. This was disclosed by the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, in the Dominion Parliament. The conference, said the Labour Minister, will, "inter-alia" consider a report by Major Lloyd Jones, Director-General of Health Services. The Report by Mr. S. R. Deshpande of his enquiry into the cost and standard of living of plantation workers in Assam and Bengal will also be discussed by the conference.

Both Major Lloyd Jones and Mr. Deshpande unequivocally declare that the Assam Tea Plantation Labour is undernourished. Major Lloyd Jones says:—

"The general impression gained during the tour of Assam was that the state of health of the Labour was poor. Under-nourishment and general weakness were evident even among the people seen working on the gardens or walking along the roads. There seemed a general lack of vitality. Children were rarely seen running about or playing. They ambled along like old men The women in their general demeanour were very different from the coolie women of Northern India. At work on the gardens or taking in their tea to the factory, they trudged along, silent, morose, their eyes fixed on the ground in front of them. Their vitality is at such a low ebb that there is none to spare it from the lighter aspects of life.

MORTALITY FIGURES

"The average mortality rate from all causes of thirty-seven European owned gardens in Assam for 1946 was 19.9 per thousand. The infant mortality, which is usually regarded as accurate index of health of any given community was 168.8 per thou sand. The worst feature, however, was the enormous maternal mortality rate of 28.9 per thousand live births for the same gardens. Indian owned gardens were even worse in these vital statistics than the European gardens, with average mortality rate from all causes of 23.1 per thousand, infant mortality rate of 213.0 per thousand and maternal mortality rate of 37.8 per thousand.

LACK OF BALANCED DIET

"Defective and impure water supply, primitive conservancy methods, poor housing and poor standards of nutrition are some of the causes attributed by Major Lloyd Jones for the poor state of health of tea plantation workers in Assam.

Mr. Deshpande, likewise says that "the general state of health among workers in Assam is poor, due, probably, to under-nourishment. Mr. Deshpande claims that there is a big gap between the relative costs of the "balanced diet" and the actual diet of the plantation workers. He, however, holds that "it would be unreasonable to expect that all at once this gap should be made good. He, therefore, suggests a compromise. It was reported to Mr. Deshpande that plantation workers and their families are scantily clad and "in fact the Indian Tea Association have made a demand for the supply of twenty yards of cloth per adult worker per annum. In view of the unavailability of cloth throughout the country, it is not proposed to provide further additional expenditure under this item."

Mr. Deshpande adds:—"Where the masses of the country, including a large number of those employed in other organised industries are not able to afford anything like a balanced diet from the wages they re cive it may not be proper to argue that plantation workers alone should obtain such a diet."

According to Major Lloyd Jones, incidence of sickness amongst Plantation Labour is considerable. Malaria still remains one of the most important causes of sickness. Bowel diseases still remain a great problem among tea labour in Assam. Various kinds of anaemia are almost universal amongst them. Kala Azar is fairly common and so is leprosy. Tuberculosis is increasing at an alarming rate. Mr. Deshpande might very well be asked why the Plantation worker alone should have the privilege of such large incidence of sickness. Mr. Deshpande has produced statements of comparative cost of a balanced diet and has suggested that "without too much increase in the cost" workers could safely be given one ounce per day of pulses, increased leafy vegetables and some cheap milk.

NEED FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION

Major Lloyd Jones diagnosis, however, is that a totally artificial floating population, flush with money, which invaded Assam during the war, has denuded the entire countryside of cattle, pigs and poultry. He says—:"If the state of nutrition of Tea plantation labour is to be improved, bold schemes for increasing the stocks of cattle, goats, pigs and poultry, and for increasing the production of vegetables and fruit will have to be undertaken. The labour as are at present overwhelmed by the calamity and have neither the insight and understanding nor the capital, to make any substantial attempt to mend their fortunes."

Mr. Deshpande, however, does not explain as to who asked him for his views. He was merely directed to report on the cost and standard of living of the plantation worker. There will be a general regret in this country that Mr. Deshpande was not appointed either on the Central Pay Commission or to adjudicate in the Railwaymen's dispute. Some of his arguments could have been as follows.

1 The average earning of an educated man is below Rs. one hundred only and therefore it would be unreasonable to pay to the Central Government employees salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 4,000.

2 So long similar benefits are not enjoyed by workers in other trades, it will be unreasonable to implement the Rajadhakshya, Award and give employment to 75,000 more men on the Railways.

IMPORT OF CAPITAL GOODS

In other words, the progress must wait till there is a unified general movement towards raising the standard of living in this country. The Government should pigeon-hole all labour legislation, because it is unreasonable to pamper industrial worker, leaving the landless agricultural worker to the tender mercies of caste-Hindu or the zamindars.

At New Delhi men of goodwill are more interested in capital goods and foreign exchange than in human lives. Mr. Jhujjhunwala, for instance, is very keen to secure a comparative statement showing the use of foreign exchanges on imports of capital goods and consumer goods. A million and a half people in Bengal were starved to death so that India could accumulate her present huge stock of sterling balances. The Big Business was then feverishly busy in making money. Today its claim to be the undisputed sole ownership of sterling balances has been recognised. If it had its way nothing but capital goods, industrial raw materials, and assembling equipment would be allowed to enter India. Mr. Birla's financial weekly, the "Eastern Economist", while welcoming the Wheat Agreement, suggests that "to the extent that our imports of wheat cost less, it should be possible to import additional or new supplies of such other urgently required goods, as capital goods, especially machine tools, which it is understood are available from Australia". Tea, incidentally, is a major commodity, which earned sterling balances and earns, at present, foreign exchanges. In other words, under-clad, under-nourished, disease-ridden plantation labour, not only made it possible for its masters to distribute dividends, which, in 1945 ranged between five to 110 per cent but make it possible for India to import capital goods and motor component parts so that, in the name of industrialisation, motor cars, could be assembled in this country.

UNDER-NOURISHED WORKERS

At one end, thousands of Indian nationals are working underclothed and under-nourished to earn foreign exchanges for India. At the other end, twenty or more families working ceaselessly to industrialise India by living in highly uncomfortable, Warring and Gillow furnished palaces on mere a pittance of say twenty thousand rupees a day. Mr. Jhunjhunwala talks of foreign exchanges with an air of authority, leaving it to Sri Jagjiwan Ram to look after the health and well-being of the earners of these foreign exchanges. It is said that the nature of a Government depends upon its purpose, upon who develops it, the terms in which its purpose is stated, the conditions attached to its fulfillment and, above all where the authority rests. 'Prima facie' evidence so far goes to show that the ultimate authority rests with the Jhunjhunwalas.

And so the tea plantation labour of Assam may have to wait till the general standard of the masses is stepped up, or the Doomsday whichever is earlier. What does this let him be poor mean. Mr. George Bernard Shaw replied to this poser nearly forty years ago. He said: "Let him be weak. Let him be ignorant Let him become a nucleus of disease. Let him be a standing exhibition and example of ugliness and dirt. Let him have rickety children. Let him be cheap and let him drag his fellows down to his price by selling himself to their work. Let his habitations turn our cities into poisonous congeries of slums. Let his daughters infect our young men with the diseases of the streets and his sons revenge him by turning the nations manhood into scrofula, cowardice, cruelty, hypocracy, political imbecility and all the other forms of oppression and malnutrition. Let the undeserving become still less deserving."

Those who doubt Mr. Bernard Shaw may visit Assam Tea Plantations, not with Mr. Deshpande but with Major Lloyd Jones. Millions are being spent to make the rich, richer. Major Lloyd Jones has suggested bold remedies to save the manhood and womanhood on the tea plantations of Assam. It will be interesting to watch how Nehru, the Socialist reacts to these proposals.

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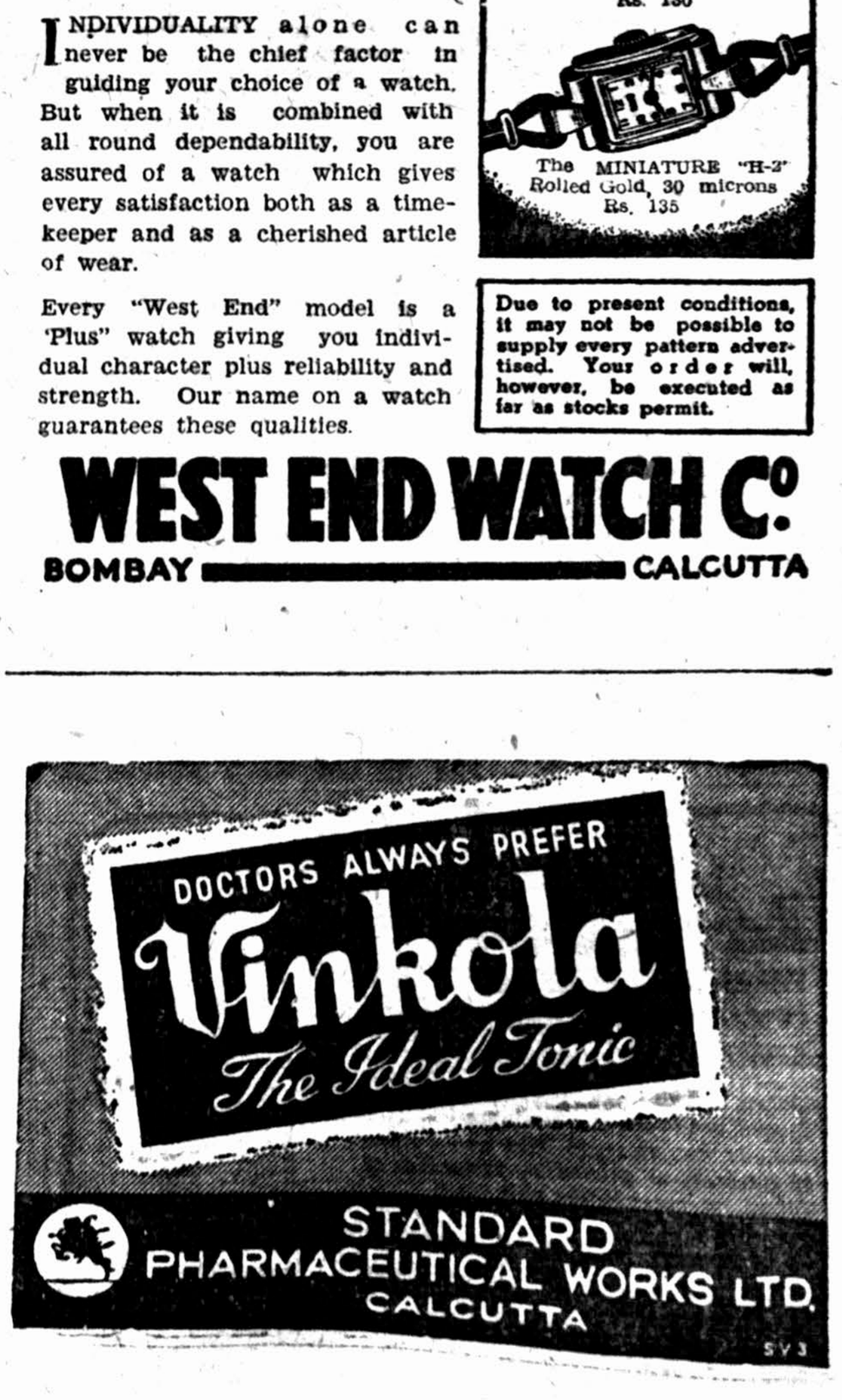

Building Solid Anglo-Iraqi Relations

New Terms To Include Withdrawal Of British Troops

BAGDAD, March 20 (Reuter): Sayid Mohammad Al Bada, New Iraq Premier is expected to announce shortly as part of his Government's programme that he is prepared to negotiate a revision of the 1930 Anglo-Iraqi Treaty on the basis of an equal footing between the parties with the object of building solid Anglo-Iraqi relations it was reliably learned today.

The new terms should include the withdrawal of British troops and recognition of national aspirations.

The revised treaty signed in Portsmouth in January by Sayid Salih Jabur then Iraqi Premier was rejected by Sayid Al Bada's Government which took over when Salih Jabur's Government resigned at the end of January after violent demonstrations in Bagdad against the treaty.

Other points in the Government programme are reliably understood to include: Help in the establishment of a free Arab state in Palestine use of the Arab League as an instrument for the freedom and happiness of the Arab world, co-operation with neighbouring countries strenghtening of the army and police raising the standard of living combating the black market and the establishment of firm economic and trade relations with middle eastern countries.

Russia And U.S. Agree On One Issue

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPA): Russia and the United States found themselves in agreement on at least one issue.

Russia, it is learned, accepted the American proposal to postpone negotiations on international agreement governing navigation on the Danube river.

State Department officials said today that the Soviet Note agreeing to the delay was received on Monday—the date negotiation was to have started.

The United States has asked for delay until the end of the year. Russia, it is understood, suggested that the meeting be held this summer.

U.S. Mine Owners' Offer To Lewis

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuter) Owners of American mines today appealed to Mr. John Lewis L. United Mines Workers President to confer with them in an effort to settle the five days old coal strike.

The owners' offer to negotiate over the miners' demands for a hundred dollars a month pension plan. provided for in a contract last July. was made on condition that Mr. Lewis send the men back into the pits immediately.

NEW DELHI, March 19 (API) The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Justice Birakishore Ray at present an additional judge of the Patna High Court to be a permanent Judge of that High Court in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bennedd, says a communique.

U.N. Surprised At U.S. Decision On Palestine

RUSSIA TO OPPOSE PROPOSAL FOR TRUSTEESHIP OVER HOLY LAND

LAKE SUCCESS, MARCH 19 (UPA).—THE UNITED STATES TODAY ABANDONED THE UNITED NATIONS PLAN FOR PARTITIONING OF PALESTINE AND PROPOSED A TEMPORARY UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP OVER THE TROUBLED HOLY LAND.

American delegate Warren Austin exploded the new American proposals at a private meeting of the Big Five Powers. He proposed an immediate session of the United Nations General Assembly to scrap the historic Palestine partition programme and decree a temporary United Nations trusteeship over the Holy Land.

Russia refused to "consent to the substance or intent" of the American proposals and indicated that it would fight the move. France and China indicated support for the plan which would require a complete retreat from the partition programme and call for a new attempt at bringing the Arabs and the Jews together on a permanent solution to the Palestine dilemma.

Austin told the Big Five and the Security Council that partition could not be carried out without using force because of violent Arab resistance to it. He said that the United States had announced that it would not agree to imposing the partition decision by force.

Austin told the other Big Five delegates that the United States plan was designed to meet the need for urgent steps to keep peace in Palestine.

Trygve Lie, who attended the dramatic closed meeting of Austin, Andrei Gromyko and the delegates of Britain, France and China, apparently was amazed at the United States change. The partition plan was adopted only after the United States took the lead and pushed it through as the "only solution."

Lie told Austin at a private meeting that United Nations trusteeship over Palestine had already been proposed early in the deliberations over the Holy Land and had been discarded as unsatisfactory. He recalled that the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine decided both Arabs and Jews would fight trusteeship. Lie said that this would probably require more force than partition to implement.

Lie was quoted as saying: 'If the Big Powers decide on these proposals, will the Big Powers be prepared to take responsibility for them?" Other Big Power delegates did not answer but Austin said, according to the United Nations Press Officer that "of course, the United States would be ready to back up any decision of the United Nations." It is not clear whether this represented commitment of American men or money for the maintenance of trusteeship but the concensus at the United Nations headquarters was that it left the matter open.

One of the most significant factors in the American proposal appeared to be an attempt to transfer the Palestine problem from the Security Council to the Trusteeship Council in which Russia has never filled a seat Trusteeship over Palestine would require Russia to end the boycott of the Trusteeship Council or it would be carried out without Russian participation unless she specifically is made one of the trustees.

Austin asked the Security Council to sanction the American plan, warning that after Britain leaves on May 15 there will be a vacuum in Palestine unless the Council acts fast.

If Russia decided to oppose the American plan, it could block with veto any Security Council action. It would be possible for the United States to propose through Lie for a special General Assembly session and fight there for abandonment of the partition plan and substitution of trusteeship. No veto could block it there but the approval of two-thirds of the General Assembly's members would be required.

The American proposal spread a shock and a surprise throughout the United Nations. Jews were despondent over the retreat from the disputed Palestine partition programme Arabs were happy at the abandonment of the programme they already had opposed with arms and bloodshed

Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko, terming the new American proposal as a "contradiction" to the original partition programme, said that he would have to notify Moscow before commenting on the "intent or substance" of the new American plan.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE REFUSES TO COMMENT

LONDON, March 19 (UPA).—The Foreign Office refused comment tonight on the United States decision to abandon its support to the Palestine partition plan.

A spokesman said that any such comment must come from the British delegation at Lake Success.

JEWISH AGENCY'S WARNING

LAKE SUCCESS, Mar. 19 (UPA).—The Jewish Agency for Palestine answered the United States proposal for scrapping the Palestine partition with a warning that the Jews will fight it necessary to create in Palestine a homeland.

Rabbi Abba Silver delivered the Jewish Agency's warning after American delegate Warren Austin had disclosed in the Security Council the dramatic turnabout in America's Palestine policy.

Silver, speaking with emotion quickly denounced the United States for its "shocking reversal of its position." Silver said the Jewish people accepted partition as a solution to the Palestine problem and "we are prepared to abide by it. If the United Nations....is unable to carry out the mandates which are assigned to it by the General Assembly the Jewish people of Palestine will move forward in the spirit of the resolution and will do everything which will be dictated by considerations of national survival. as well as considerations of justice and historic rights."

ATTLEE CONSIDERS U.S. PROPOSAL

LONDON, March 19 (UPA).—Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will consider the United States decision to abandon the Palestine partition plan over the week-end and the Cabinet will discuss it Monday reliable sources said today

WORSE CONFUSION

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPA) —Republican Senator Robert Taft said today that the United States abandonment of the plan to partition Palestine represents a reversal of policy and will result in "worse confusion" for the Holy Land.

Democratic Representative Sol Bloom said "It will bring on more headaches than we have now I can't agree to the proposal in any way shape or form"

CALCUTTA, March 19 (API): Mr. K. M. Munshi. (India's Agent-General in Hyderabad State), arrived Calcutta today by air. He will address the annual convocation of Calcutta university tomorrow morning.

Revolution In Costa Rica

Rebels Hold Large Slice Of Territory

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, March 20, (Reuter): Revolutionary forces under Jose Figures are in command today of the inter-American highway in the region of San Isidro, and hold a large slice of territory southwestwards to the Pacific whence supplies are arriving from Panama.

Reliable reports indicate that Government troops have been repulsed with heavy losses several times.

Rifles, machineguns. mortars and grenades are in ample supply among the rebels mostly flown in from Guatemala and seized by Figures at San Isidro airfield. one of the three he has taken

Nicaragua is helping the Government and Panama and Guatemala are backing the rebels

U.S. CONCERN

WASHINGTON, March 20, (Reuter): The United States has informed several central American republics of its concern last a war break out among them over the current revolution in Costa Rica. it was learned here.

Officials here regard the visit of a representative of the Costa Rican Government to Honduras to appeal for arms as indicating the danger of the situation in Central America.

In addition to Honduras, three other countries are reported to be involved. The Costa Rican Government has accused Guatemala of sending arms across the border to insurgent forces.

Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic are reported to have sent planes and officers to aid the Government.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN VIENNA HOTEL

One Killed And 14 Injured

VIENNA, March, 20 (Reuter): Argentine-born Mrs. Lola Friedrich, wife of an Austrian, was killed and 14 men and women were injured when a bomb exploded under the Manager's office of the Park Hotel, Shoebrunn, last night and tore a hole 15 feet wide in the wall.

The regular Friday dance was in progress and when the explosion wrecked the office and bar, many people were cut by glass from the windows and mirrors.

The hotel is in the British sector of Vienna and the Military Manager had just left his office when the bomb exploded.

Recent attempts to blow up Sachers Hotel and other hotels run by British military authorities in Vienna were traced back to a Jewish terrorist organisation.

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Socialists To Quit Congress By April 15

Nasik Convention Gives Directive

Party To Conduct Struggle Of The Dispossessed

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN OF PARTITION BLAMED FOR REALIGNMENT OF CLASS FORCES

NASIK, March 20. (A.P.I.): The Socialist Party Convention today passed a resolution fixing April 15 as the deadline for the Party members to resign the primary membership of the Indian National Congress, as also the elective posts in that organisation.

APPROVAL OF DELEGATES

The resolution had earlier in the evening been approved at the "delegate session" of the Party—equivalent to the Subjects Committee—where the party's General Secretary, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that the question of the relationship of the Socialists with the State Praja Mandals, the All India States People's Conference and similar organisations would be discussed with the delegates to the session from the Indian States

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that Socialists elected on the Congress ticket should resign from Local Boards Municipalities and the Central and Provincial Legislatures, but not from Committees and Boards appointed by the Central and Provincial Governments.

The Socialists should also not resign from the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund Committee, and should rather help in the collection of funds for the memorial and help in the furtherance of the cause.

The resolution which was passed without a debate both in the delegate session and in the open session, stated that with the achievement of freedom, the role of the Congress as the joint front of the Indian people had come to an end. Congress leaders themselves desired to convert the great organisation into a compact party. The new constitution of the Party specifically outlawed for the first time in its historic career any organised group or party from functioning inside the Congress.

"Once the decision is taken to become a party, the nalonal or multi-class character of the Congress disappears. It then inevitably becomes a party of one class or the other. The Congress efforts of becoming a multi-class party in fact results in refusing

(Continued on Page 18)

600 TEACHERS DISMISSED

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANAND, March 20.

The Kaira District School Board has dismissed 500 to 600 temporary teachers due to "hartal" on Teachers' Day.

U.N. Studying New Kashmir Resolution

Official Replies Expected On Tuesday

LAKE SUCCESS, March 20, (Reuter): The new Chinese resolution bn Kashmir—which radically alters the Security Council's approach to the question—is now being studied by all members of the Council and by both parties to the dispute.

The full text has been called by the Indian and Pakistan delegations to their Governments and it is hoped that by next Tuesday official replies will be received.

Indian delegation circles stress that while the Chinese plan for settlement of the dispute imposes certain concessions on the Indian Government, its general approach to the problem is, on the whole, in line with the Indian view of possible settlement.

Indian circles feel particularly gratified that during Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's visit to India Security Council members apparently had an opportunity of revising some of their earlier opinions on how the Kashmir dispute should be solved.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN PAKISTAN CIRCLES

Pakistan circles, on the other hand, do not conceal their disappointment at what one spokesman called "the complete turnabout" of many Security Council delegates.

The spokesman said that before Mr. Ayyangar's departure, it was clear to all that the majority of the Council favoured three main points in a possible solution—Firstly, withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Kashmir before the plebiscite: Secondly, setting up of a "neutral interim administration": Thirdly, the plebiscite to be held entirely under United Nations control

Although it is too early to predict the Council's final decision, the feeling among the delegations appears to be that some of kind of solution might be found along the lines of the Chinese draft resolution.

Certain opposition to this resolution appears to be forming at present in Syrian and Colombian quarters, but even this would not, according to present calculations, prevent the Council from obtaining the required majority of seven votes.

The Russian attitude remains an unknown factor, as there had been no indication whatever so far whether their delegate M. Andre Gromyko favours one type of resolution or another.

In Bapu's Hut

Pandit Nehru in the quiet interior of Gandhiji's hut at Sevagram. The photograph was taken during the Constructive Workers' Conference.

PROPOSAL FOR RETURN OF TRIESTE

U.S., Britain And France Ask For Amendment Of Italian Peace Treaty

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20 (U. P. A.): THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE TODAY ASKED RUSSIA TO AGREE TO AMEND THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY TO RETURN THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE TO ITALY.

The three Governments made the surprise proposal to Italy as well as Russia. A copy of the United States note to the two governments was also sent Yugoslavia.

REASONS FOR DECISION

The three Governments said they arrived a tthe decision to ask for the return of Trieste to Italy because, firstly, discussions in the Security Council already had shown that "agreement on the selection of a Governor for Trieste is impossible." Secondly, the three Western Powers had received "abundant evidence" to show that the Yugoslav zone of Trieste was virtually incorporated into Yugoslavia by procedures which did not "respect the desire expressed by the powers to give independent and democratic status to the territory." Under the Italian peace treaty Trieste was split into two zones with the United Saates nd two zones with the United States and Britain administering the northern zone and Yugoslavia the southern area.

G.B.S. To Write On Gandhiji

LONDON, March 20: Indian Press Association understands that George Bernard Shaw intends writing a biography of Mahatma Gandhi and the part he played in the struggle for Indian freedom. This biography is likely to be published before the end of the year.

When Mr. A Fenner Brockway saw Mr. Shaw last week, he recalled a statement that Gandhiji would live 200 years

Kathiawar Satyagrahis To Get Back Their Lands

RAJKOT, March 20, (A.P.I.): It is learnt that persons evicted owing to their participation in the 1938-39 Satyagraha movement in Kathiawar will be given their lands back, as done in the case of Bardoli Satyagraha evictions by the Government of Bombay.

NO 'DAVIS CUP' CONTEST FOR EVE

PARIS, March 20 (Reuter) : After lenthy discussion at the annual Congress of the International Lawn Tennis Federation in Paris it was decided that the time was not opportune to institute a women's international competition on Davis Cup lines.

The proposal for such an event stood in the name of India and a handsome trophy had been offered by the Yuvarajah of Pithapuram for annual competition which, India claimed, would fill a void at present existing in women's lawn tennis.

STOP PRESS

U SAW TO BE HANGED ON APRIL 9.

RANGOON, March 20 (Reuter): U Saw, former Burmese Premier, sentenced to death in December for his part in the assassination of U Aung San and members of his Cabinet last July, will be hanged on April 9, it was learned officially officially today.

MASANI TO BE INDIA'S ENVOY TO BRAZIL

NEW DELHI, March 20 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. R. Masani, till recently one of the top-ranking leaders of the Socialist Party of India and at present a member of the Dominion Parliament, has been appointed Envoy of India to Brazil. Mr. Masani is expected to leave for Brazil early in April next. it is learnt.

AID TO CHINA BILL

WASHINGTON, March 20. (Reuter): The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today postponed action until Monday on the 570,000,000 dollar China Aid Bill.

SCOTLAND BEAT ENGLAND.

EDINBURGH, March 20. (Reuter) Scotland beat England by six points to three in the Rugby Union International match at Murrayfield today.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.
NEW YORK, March 20.

Previous Closing	33.97
Today's Opening	33.97
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing	33.79
Difference	—18

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 20: The London Stock Exchange remained closed today. —Reuter

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 20. Opening Stock Exchange prices: Unreceived.—Reuter.

CROSS RATES.
LONDON, March 20.

T. T. London on New York 4.0275 Selling 4.0325 Buying.

NEW YORK March 20.

T. T New York on London previous closing 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/4.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver previous closing 74-5/8 cents.

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY. March 20.

	Rs.	As
Cotton Jarila May	590	0
Silver Bullion Forward	166	10
Silver Chamber Forward	166	12
Gold Forward	110	13
Sovereign	70	13

Wickets Fall Like Ninepins In Ranji Final

Bombay Out For 191: Holkar Lose Two Wickets For 15

INDORE, March 20 (A.P.I.): Four All-India cricketers, fresh from the Australian tour, including three Test bowlers, played a dominant role in their respective spheres today when taking part in the final of the Cricket Championship of India between Bombay and Holkar, which began at Yeshwant Club this morning.

Holkar, ably assisted by Sarwate and C S. Nayudu, did extremely well to dispose of Bombay's strong batting side for 191 runs.

Thirteen wickets fell during the day, and K. C. Ibrahim's 49, scored in just under three hours, was the best individual score on either side, which provides an index to the extent to which bowlers dominated the proceedings.

K. M. Rangnekar's 42, scored in an hour out of the 64 put on by him and Ibrahim for the fifth Bombay wicket, was easily the best batting display of the day, apart from the patient innings of Ibrahim which gave Bombay a solid start.

C. K. Nayudu with three wickets for 43, C. S. Nayudu with three for 56 and Gaikwad with thre efor 19 shared the bowling honours during the day.

The real turning point in Bombay's innings came after the lunch interval when the Ibrahim-Rangnekar partnership was broken.

Raiji and Amladi offered the only real resistance thereafter putting in 48 valuable runs for the eighth wicket.

Phadkar was very impressive in his first few overs and was almost unplayable. He however, sent down five no balls in his first six overs.

The final of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy between Bombay and the Holkar State began at Yeshwant Club ground here this morning. The weather was hot and the attendance at the start was about 2,000.

K. C. Ibrahim, Bombay Captain, won the toss and himself opened Bombay's innings with Mantri, to the bowling of Vaid and Jagdale.

The start was quiet and at the end of 25 minutes of the play, Bombay had made 20 for no wickets.

Following are the teams:

BOMBAY: K. C. Ibrahim, M. K. Mantri, P. J. Dickinson, U. M. Merchant, M N Raiji, K M Rangnekar, M Dalvi, V R Amladi, G M Guard, G G Phadkar, K K Tarapore.

HOLKAR TEAM: Col C K Nayudu Mustaq Ali M M Jagdale, C S Nayudu, C T Sarvate, H Gaikwad, J N Bhaya, G N Kunzru, O P. Rajal R K Vaid and Ishtaq Ali.

In the absence of Holkar's regular wicket keeper, N. R Newdarkar due to illness, Bhaya kept the wicket.

Col. Nayudu used his bowlers in short spells employing six bowlers including the Test bowlers, C. S. Nayudu and Sarwate in the first 35 minutes. Mantri might have been run out before the score had passed ten, a smart throwing by Sarwate just missing the stumps with the batsmen yards out of crease.

Then C. S. Nayudu and Sarwate coming on with the score around 40, veered the game round in Holkar's favour.

IBRAHIM DROPPED.

Ibrahim was dropped by Vaid at short fine leg when his score was 22 and then three excellently taken catches and a successful L. B. W. appeal the first of about half a dozen to be upheld in the first hour's play—gave Holkar's four quick wickets. C. S. Nayudu had a cluster of fields round the wicket and Mantri lashing out to him gave a hot catch to Ishtaq Ali at mid-on (46/1/16).

Dickinson who came in next, had little time to settle down. Three L.B.W. appeals against him—all by Sarwate were disallowed by the Umpire, M. G. Bannerjee, in less than six minutes. Dickinson then drove C. S. Nayudu hard, giving that bowler a hard return catch, which was well taken.

Sarwate took a well-deserved wicket—his first—getting Merchant out L.B.W. when that batsman attempted half-heartedly to play him forward (67/3/10).

Phadkar received cheers when he came in but did not stay long. He jumped out to drive C. S. Nayudu and was splendidly taken by Kunzru at mid-wicket (74/4/1).

Rangnekar gave his captain the stand he had long been waiting for and in an hour of the partnership, the two added a valuable 64 runs. The left-hander quickly had his eye in and without taking any risks scored at an exhilarating pace, being particularly strong in cutting and square cutting. When the teams went in for lunch, Ibrahim was not out 35 and Rangnekar not out 11.

POST-LUNCH GAME.

The sun was oppressively hot when the game was resumed.

The partnership was broken at 138 when Rangnekar slashed at a ball which was going away and was smartly held in the slips by Mushtaq Ali. This was the best partnership of the innings both in respect of runs and quality of batsmanship.

This was the Indore veteran's first wicket in ten overs. At the cost of one more run only, C. K. Nayudu then took two more wickets—those of Dalvi and Ibrahim—both of whom were out l.b.w. When he took Ibrahim's wicket, C. K. Nayudu had taken three wickets in 13 balls in his last spell, and these wickets had cost him altogether 25 runs.

Ibrahim was out at 143, and his was the seventh wicket to fall. He was batting altogether for just under three hours and in an innings of monumental patience had hit three fours.

Bombay's innings terminated soon after resumption for 191. Aladi was dropped in the slips by Jagdale off Gaikwad but in Gaikwad's next over—his third after tea—Raiji was caught by Sarwate in the slips.

Amladi continued to bat stylishly, but got no support from the remaining batsmen Tarapore and Guard, both of whom were out without scoring.

HOLKAR'S DISASTROUS START.

Going in at 4-45 p.m. Holkar made a disastrous start losing Sarwate's wicket with only one run on the board and a second wicket, that of Ishtaq Ali at 13.

Both the batsmen were victims of the Phadkar-Mantri combination, which was very effective.

Sarwate was out in Phadkar's first over and Ishtaq Ali in his fourth. In between, Guard the other opening bowler, should have taken Kunzru's wicket, but Mantri failed to take a hard catch.

Ibrahim brought on Tarapore and Raiji at 15. Kunzru and Jagdale played the new bowlers with extreme care.

Phadkar returned to attack just before close of the play, sending down two more overs. At the end Kunzru and Jagdale were not out with 16 and five respectively.

Score Board

BOMBAY FIRST INNINGS.

Ibrahim l.b.w. b C. K. Nayudu	49
Mantri c Ishtaq Ali b C. S. Nayudu	16
Dikinson c and b C. S. Nayudu	7
Merchant l.b.w. Sarwate	10
Phadkar c Kunzru b C. S. Nayudu	1
Rangnekar c Mushtaq Ali b C. K. Nayudu	42
Dalvi l.b.w. C. K. Nayudu	4
Raiji c Sarwate b Gaikwad	20
Amladi not out	24
Tarapore c Bhaya b Gaikwad	0
Guard l.b.w. Gaikwad	0
Extras	18
Total	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—R. K. Vaid 5/1/16/0; M. M. Jagdale 3/2/5/0; H. Gaikwad 17/6/19/3; C. K. Nayudu 17/5/43/3; C. S. Nayudu 25/4/56/3; C. T. Sarwate 20/6/33/1; Ishtak Ali 1/0/1/0.

HOLKAR FIRST INNINGS.

C. T. Sarwate c Mantri b Phadkar	0
Ishtaq Ali c Mantri b Phadkar	1
G. N. Kunzru not out	16
M. M. Jagdale not out	5
Txtras	5
Total for two wickets	27

Bombay Races:

Prince Of Ramgarh Wins Like A Champion

Chhota Sahib Narrowly Scores From Fancied Sireon

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters had a bad day at Mahaluxmi today when the third spring meeting was decided. The chronic punters began well in the two early events but shock was in store for them in the third race, the first leg of the treble pool when the 56 to 1 outsider Broken Mask paved his way but in the following events they came into confidence once again with the easily gained successes of the well fancied Diniar and Prince of Ramgarh. The upssprung rejoicing wa short-lived as later in the evening favourites ran down like pins and at the end of the day's proceedings many a one walked out dejected.

Prince of Ramgarh, owned by Rao Sahib Parker made all the running in the Champagne Stakes, the race for the best three-year-old and comfortably held at bay the late finishing Take On. The winner moved on the bit for five furlongs and his rider, Chavan, who was having an armchair ride had only to extend him at the critical end when a late bid was made by Take On.

Chhota Sahib scored by a narrow neck from the fancied Sireon in the day's attraction, the Aga Khan's Spring Cup. The latter lay far behind till half way and most observers realised that his rider lost the trophy owing to his mistiming. Kasbekar, of course, rode a splendid finish on the winner who was very confidently backed by the connections.

Each of the five ticket-holders collected Rs. 30,206-8-0 on the treble pool event.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULTS

THE DIVA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL FLOWER 8-13 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's MR. O. K. 8-8 Khade 2
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's RIVIERA 8-1 Jagdish 3
Mr. B. R. Patel's AZAD HIND 9-2 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Interlaken.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths. 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs 18. Rs. 16 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: G. M. Omkar.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PATENT BID 8-7 Damodar 1
Mrs. E. A. Forsyth's MAIL FIST 7-4 Shaikh 2
Mr. B. A Inglet's BLUE LOTUS 9-0 Cunningham 3
Mr. B. R. Gupta's ROLLS ROYCE 8-1 S Chavan 4
Not run: Mr. O. K., Riviera. Interlaken and Home Spun.
Won by: Short head. 1 1/2 lengths. 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 47 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs 13, Rs. 32 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE DIVA PLATE —(Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's BROKEN MASK 8-6 Sheikh Ahmed .. 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's MY CHANCE 7-12 Kader 2
Mr. S. Ejel's GOLD BANDIT 9-0 R. Bhosle 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's QUEEN OF GWALIOR 9-2 Deshmukh 4
All ran.
Won by Hd. Shd 2½.
Time: 1 min. 31 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 572, Places Rs. 147, 80, 25.

THE MUMBRA PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 7-12 Jagdish 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 9-2 Damodar 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM POM II 8-4 P. Khade 3
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. S. Bundali's THE JUDGE 8-12 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Jane Jigar.
Won by 1, 3½, 2½.
Time: 1 min. 57 secs
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22, Places Rs. 12, 19, 16.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES—6 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PRINCE OF RAMGARH 9-3 S. Chavan 1
Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed and Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's TAKE ON 8-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. A. J. Moshi's AROWHENA 9-0 Cunningham 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-12 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Mandil, Carnival Queen.
Won by 1½, 2, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 14 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28, Places Rs. 16, 22, 28.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. K. Mancherji's CHHOTA SAHIB 9-4 Kasbekar 1
Mrs. Justice's SIREON 8-12 Jones 2
Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 7-8 Mullsingh 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's PRIORATE 8-8 Damodar 4
Not run: Quality, Pravina.
Won by Nk, Nk, 1/2.
Time: 2 mins. 7 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 21, 16, 106.

THE KHANDESH PLATE—6 Furs.

Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 8-8 Roberts 1
M/s. Syed Amjad Ali and Mohamed Moloobhoy's FAIR HAVEN 8-8 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. S. Basherali's MONEL 9-0 Duncombe 3
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-13 Chavan 4
Not run: New Moon, Nafiz.
Won by 1, 1½, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 15 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59, Places Rs. 19, 17, 65.

THE RENALA PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 9-4 Cunningham 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHAH JAHAN 8-11 Uttamsingh 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-6 Kheemsingh 3
Maharani Chimnabai's STYLISH LADY 9-2 Jagdish 4
All ran.
Won by Hd, 1, 1½.
Time: 2 mins. 11 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81, Places Rs. 27, 25, 17.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-7 Damodar .. 1
M/s. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-2 J. Bhosle 2
Mr. E. Reuben's GINGER LADY 8-8 P. Khade 3
Mr. A J. Moshi's TASLAROON 9-4 Cunningham 4
Not run: Shamma, Miss Rutty.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 93, Places Rs. 22. 18. 13.

MODI IN PICTURE AGAIN

NEW DELHI, March 20, (U.P.I.): The United Press of India gathers from authoritative quarters that Sir Homi Modi, the industrial magnate of Bombay, has been selected to succeed Mr Asaf Ali as India's Ambassador in America.

It may be recalled that Mr. Asaf Ali's term of appointment expired in February last, but was, however, asked to continue for two or three months more till his successor was selected.

Textile Strikers Resume Work

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The workers of nine textile mills in Bombay who went on a spontaneous strike in connection with the bonus issue on Friday returned to work on Saturday.

It is understood that the Industrial Court will give its award in the bonus dispute between the millowners and the workers on Monday.

CONSEMBLY SESSION PROLONGS

NEW DELHI, March 20, (U.P.I.): The Budget Session of the Constituent Assembly of India (legislature), which was scheduled to be concluded on April 3 next, will be prolonged till April 9.

The final session of the Constituent Assembly (constitution-making), which is to approve the Draft Constitution for a Sovereign Republic of India, will, according to present programme, meet after about a month, possibly between May 10 and 15 next.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Falgun Shud 11, 2004
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Avval 9, 1367.
Parsi : Meher 20, 1317.
Sunrise : 6-43 a.m. Sunset : 18-50 p.m.
Hightide : 08-22, 21-50.
Lowtide : 03-14, 14-50.

To-day's Engagements

BIHAR ASSOCIATION : General meeting of all Biharis residing in Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), today (Sunday), at Morar Baug, C. P. Tank.

KANARA COLLEGE SOCIETY : A meeting of the members of the Central Fund Committee and other Kanarites interested in the Kanara College Scheme, will be held at 4 p.m., today (Sunday), at Dr. Baliga's consulting rooms, Patel Chambers, French Bridge.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY : Lecture on "Vernol Exinox day and its importance according to vedic Culture" today (Sunday), at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpaty. By Prof. H. P. Bhatt, Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan and Ganakmartand K. V. Bhatt.

WILLIAM QUAN JUDGE DAY : A special public meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of Mr. Judge, today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at United Lodge of Theosophists, opp. Flora Fountain.

SACRIFICIAL SPINNING : To pay homage to Bapuji a mass sacrificial spinning for a week commencing from the 21st has been arranged by the Maharastra Branch of the A. I. S. A. Spinning will take place at the Jain Boarding Hall, Shradhanand Road, Matunga, and the hours are 7-30 to 10-30 a.m., 2 to 6 and 8 to 10 p.m. Those who desire to participate should come with their own charkas or taklis.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY : Public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m., to explain the important decisions of the historic second Congress of the Communist Party of India held recently at Calcutta.

Com. S. A. Dange will preside and Com. B. T. Ranadive the newly elected General Secretary of the Party, will be the main speaker.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Discourse in Marathi by Sri B. S. Dabke on "Sarva-Dharman-Parithyaja Mekum Sharanam Vraja" Gita Ch. 18, Slokh : 66, at 4-30 p.m., today.

BAN ON SALE OF ARMS

The order banning the sale of arms and ammunition to any licence holder without a special permit, in Greater Bombay, has been extended for a further period of two months from March 27.

Political Prisoners From Goa In Peniche Island

BOMBAY, March 20 (IPA): Goan nationalist circles in Bombay are perturbed at the news that, according to Pandit Nehru's statement in the Dominion Parliament, Goan patriots are serving their long sentences in Portuguese penal settlement of Guinea. So far it was known here that they were in the Peniche Island near Portugal.

To an enquiry by IPA the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay said: "We know nothing about it."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, March 21, (Sunday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)——7-30 a.m. Avinash Vyas (Gujarati Geet) 7-40 News in (M) 7-50 News in (G) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 News in (H) 8-30 Azim Khan (Lalit on sitar) 8-45 Avinash Vyas 9-0 Sureshbabu Mane (Vocal Music) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Kisse Navroz (A feature in Gujarati) 12-30 Firoz Dastur 12-45 News in (M) 12-50 News in (G) 12-55 Sureshbabu Mane (Vocal Music) 1-25 News in (H) 1-30 News in (E) 1-40 Eric Nissen : (Flute) 2-0 Shanti Seldon : (Piano) 4-30 Firoz Dastur 5-0 Azim Khan (Pilu on sitar) 5-15 Gammat Jammat (A Programme in Marathi for children) 5-45 News in (K) 6-0 News in (E) 6-10 News in (H) 6-15 Laxman Prasad Chaube 6-45 M. Sagheer Asif (Thumri) 7-0 Abhang 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 M. Sagheer Asif 7-30 Vimal Narvekar 8-0 News in (M) 8-15 News in (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 "Laxmibai" (Feature in Gujarati) 9-0 News in (E) 9-15 News in (H) 9-30 B. B. C. Relay 9-40 Air Orchestra Conducted by D'Amel 10-0 Isobel Baille : Soprano with Halle Orchestra 10-15 Jules Craen and His String Orchestra.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Ek Gharana 5-45 to 6-0 p.m. Marathi Gani 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Laxman Prasad Chaube 9-0 Ramanlal Mehta 10-0 Vimal Narvekar 10-30 Ramanlal Mehta 11-0 Close Down.

JAGJIVANRAM'S BROADCAST

On Sunday, 21st instant, at 8-30 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivanram will broadcast a talk in English from All-India Radio, Delhi, on "Industrial Relations and production Drive" in the series "Produce or Perish". This will be delayed by the Bombay Station of All-India Radio, on 244 metres.

PRICES OF CLOTH

What To Pay

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to make it clear that the cloth packed before the 20th of January, 1948 and bearing tex-mark 'January' or earlier months, should be sold to the consumers at the retail prices stamped thereon, along with an addition on ex-mill price of four annas, two annas and one anna per rupee in respect of coarse, medium and fine and superfine cloth respectively. The cloth bearing tex-mark 'February and later months is stamped with prices considered reasonable by the industry and should be sold to the consumers at the retail prices stamped thereon.

The overall cloth supply position to-day is not such as to justify any apprehension about supplies falling short of normal and reasonable demands of the consumers. If the mills raise their production to the targets fixed, there would be no scarcity of cloth whatsoever. Moreover, the Textile Commissioner with the co-operation of the Railway authorities is doing his best to ensure equitable distribution of cloth over all the consuming areas. The consumers can therefore assist considerably in checking the up-ward trend of the prices by restricting their purchases for the time being to their minimum requirements.

The public can also assist in eliminating the sources of evil by reporting either to the Millowners' Association or to the mills concerned full details of the cases in which higher prices are demanded by dealers.

Pakistan Mission For Procuring Cloth

Following the agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan to exchange Pakistan cotton for Indian cloth in the ratio of 2 lakh bales of cotton for 120,000 bales of cloth the Pakistan Government have sent a mission consisting of Mr. A. B Habibullah, the Pakistan Textile Commissioner, and Mr. Wazir Ali Malik, Deputy Secretary to the Pakistan Government, to settle details of arrangements with the Textile Commissioner, India, and to arrange purchases of cloth and yarn. It is understood that Pakistan will probably buy coarse and medium counts materials.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 20, (A. P. I.) : Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 20th March, 1948 :—

Ahmedabad 98 72 0 4.4 plus 4.0, Allahabad 92 62 0 1.1 minus 1.4, Bangalore 94 70 0 1.5 minus 2.3, Baroda 101 70 0 0.2 —, Belgaum 95 61 0 2.9 plus 0.7, BOMBAY 88 73 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 86 74 0 7.8 plus 4.4, Colombo 89 73 0 16.5 minus 5.9, Cuttack 95 74 0 9.1 plus 5.4, Darjeeling 49 38 T 1.3 minus 2.4, Dehra Dun 75 50 0 5.7 minus 1.5, Delhi 84 56 0 4.7 plus 2.0, Hyderabad (Dn.) 101 72 0 1.1 minus 1.3, Karachi 90 68 0 — —, Lucknow 90 62 0 1.5 minus 0.8, Madras 93 72 0 5.6 minus 15.8, Mahabaleshwar 87 67 0 2.8 plus 0.6, Ootacamund 75 47 0 3.9 minus 6.5, Pachmarhi 88 57 0 4.5 plus 1.7, Patna 91 64 0 0.6 minus 1.6, Poona 100 63 0 2.0 plus 0.6, Quetta 103 73 0 0.6 minus 1.2, Rajkot 92 53 0 5.8 plus 1.3, Shillong 63 45 0.2 2.4 minus 2.0, Sholapur 104 73 0 0.4 minus 1.8, Simla 54 37 0 7.8 minus 1.2, Surat 93 71 0 0.1 minus 0.5

Daily Weather Summary

POONA, March 20. (A. P. I.) : Following the daily weather summary for Saturday the 20th March, 1948 :—

Observations from the Western Pakistan are very meagre but it is believed that a western disturbance is moving east-north-eastwards through the N.-W. F. P. and the north-west Punjab.

Thundershowers have occurred at a few stations in Assam, West Bengal, the Eastern Pakistan and in the north-west Punjab.

Night temperatures have risen in Orissa, West Bengal, the Hyderabad State and along the north Madras coast.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 21ST EVENING :—Thunderstorms are likely locally in the Eastern Pakistan. Thundershowers are also expected locally in Assam and at a few stations in the sub-Himalayan Bengal, east Bihar, Kashmir and in the peninsula south of Lat 10'N.

NEW DELHI, March 20 (A.P.I.)—It has been decided to implement the basic Education scheme in Delhi Province with effect from 1st July, 1948, says a Press Note.

Big Contraband Gold Haul

KARACHI, March 20, (A.P.I.)—An attempt to smuggle gold worth rupees five lakhs to Bombay was foiled by the Customs authorities here on Friday when they ripped open rims of trunks belonging to Arab travellers on S.S. 'Dwarka' which had arrived in Karachi from the Persian Gulf on Thursday night.

Hammered gold bars and sticks were discovered hidden in the well-moulded rims of steel trunks. One steel trunk it is stated, concealed eighteen sticks of twenty tolas each.

The customs authorities at the BOAC Korangi marine airport discovered another rupees fifty thousand worth of gold hidden in the steel trunk of an Arab who had arrived in a BOAC flying-boat from Dhahran on Friday.

PARIS, March 19 (Reuter)—J. Eaton Griffith, leader of the British Delegation to the Lawn Tennis Congress, was elected President of the International Federation, the first time for 25 years that an Englishman had been elected to the office.

CHARGE OF NEGLIGENT DRIVING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charged with rash and negligent driving Dattasingh Thakursingh was put up before Mr. H. A. Ellias, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, today.

The police alleged that the accused in a drunken state was found driving his car in a rash and negligent way at the Harway Road. As a result his car dashed against another, causing injuries to some pedestrians. He was soon arrested, and released on bail of Rs. 5,000.

The magistrate ordered the bail period of the accused to be extended.

Prohibition Monthly

The Bombay Provincial Prohibition Board will shortly bring out a monthly magazine 'Sanjeevan' (or the New Life) edited by Prof. J. C. Daruvala. The first issue, which is expected to be out on April 1, contains many interesting features and is profusely illustrated. The magazine is priced at eight annas a copy.

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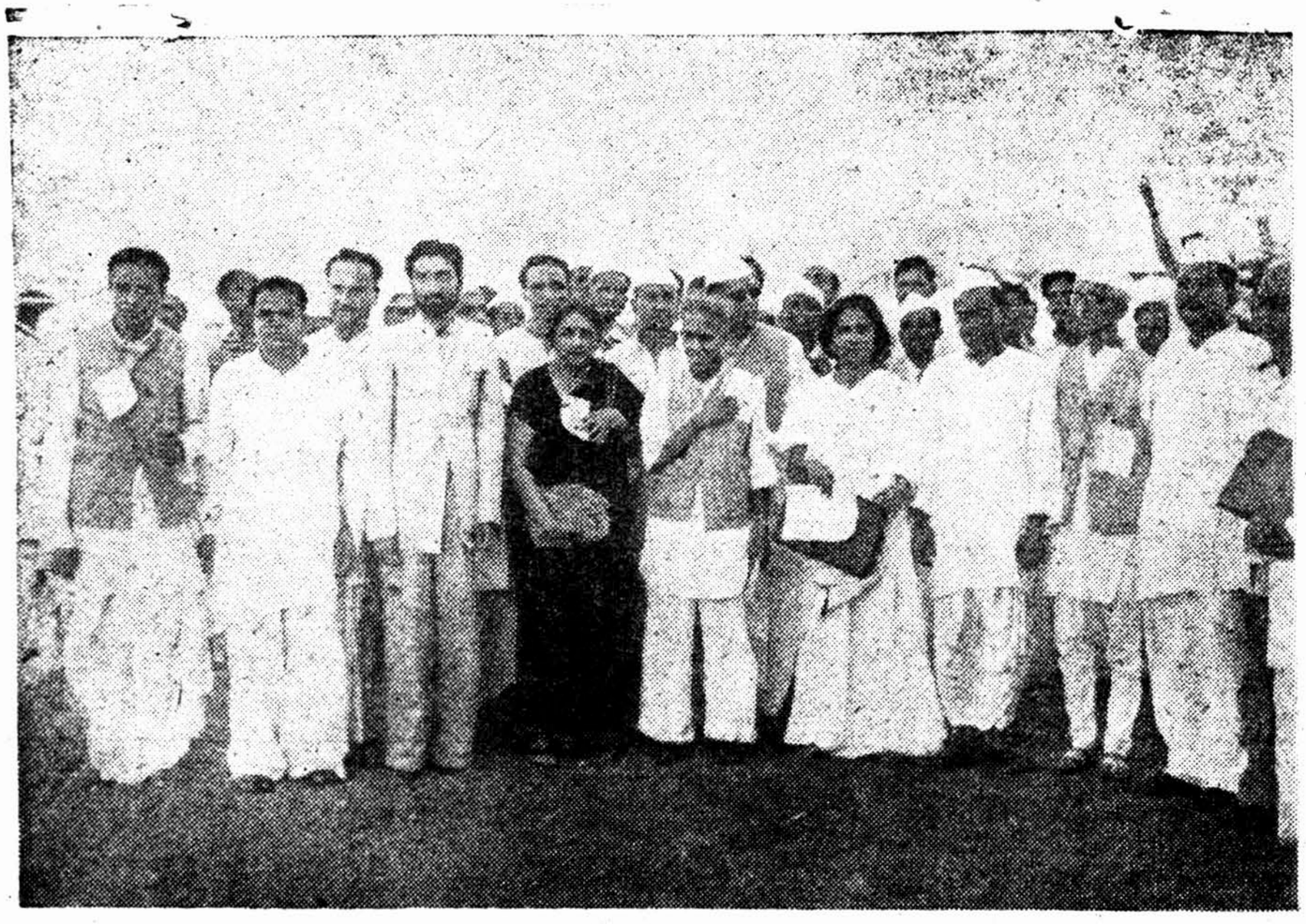
SOCIALISTS CONFER AT NASIK



Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and other Socialists pose for the press photographer.

Brick And Timber Will Solve Housing Problem

Labour Minister Nanda's Review Of Achievement: New Plans And Bottlenecks In Programme

The Government of Bombay had more than fulfilled its promise so far as the Governmental building programme was concerned, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister told the meeting of the Housing Advisory Board held on Friday at the Secretariat Building.

The Minister indicated the strategically favourable situation of free access to essential building materials like brick and timber which, he said, could be fully utilised in pushing through an intensive programme of house-building by both private enterprise and co-operative organisation particularly as cheaper and more houses could be built for the population in the lower income-brackets.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda in the course of his speech said:—

Just a few days ago, I gave to the Provincial Labour Advisory Board a brief review of the progress and programme of house construction in the principal industrial areas of the Province.

GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENT.

It will be evident that the Government of Bombay has more than fulfilled its promise so far as direct construction of houses is concerned. But this has not relieved the situation to the desired degree because the housing activity in other directions has lagged behind the schedule or has not become manifest at all. To sum up the situation, in respect of the city and suburbs of Bombay—by way of illustration—additional accommodation will have been provided for the residents to the extent of at least 8,272 tenements during the twelve months commencing from June 1947, apart from what has been done to accommodate the refugees. In this, the share of the Government of Bombay would come to 5,272 inclusive of 1,272 newly-constructed tenements consisting of 3,588 rooms, and 587 reconditioned hutments, the balance being the provision made by the Government for its own employees under the latter category. Private enterprise in the City has to its credit nearly 3,000 tenements (about 6,000 rooms) for which steel has been supplied through the agency of the Provincial Steel Rationing Officer.

In the year 1948-49, the construction of new houses by the Government is intended to be twice the figure for the current year. These figures may not look very impressive when viewed against the background of the shortage of the order of 3 lakhs. Compared, however, with the rate of construction during the preceeding years, the magnitude of the effort during this period will, I hope, not be regarded as unsatisfactory. In the City of Bombay, the normal rate of new construction, taking the period of six years from 1933-34 to 1938-39 as an average (annual) was 4,156 one-room tenements, 2,047 two-room tenements and 1,542 larger tenements. In the year 1945-46, 52 one-room tenements, 11 two-room and six larger tenements were built.

1,25,000 TENEMENTS IN 5 YEARS.

It has been estimated that we need additional accommodation to the extent of 4 lakh tenements to satisfy the immediate needs of the four industrial cities of the Province, viz. Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli. To fill this gap, it would be reasonable to spread this programme of construction over a period of 15 years It is appropriate also that our programme aims at the construction of 1,25,000 tenements during the next five years, i.e. an average of 25,000 tenements a year. As its direct contribution, the Government of Bombay has taken upon itself to build, with the help of such resources as it can command, not less than 15,000 tenements during this period of five years.

LIMITING FACTOR—STEEL.

The success of the entire programme depends upon the availability of finance, land, building materials and the requisite labour and skill.

For our present purpose, I have in mind four classes of structures: (1) Reinforced concrete construction (2) Other pucca structures permanent (3) Other pucca structures—semi permanent and (4) Kucha structures.

The housing Department has made considerable headway in the matter of designing and constructing the first three types. It has also experimented a little with kucha structures. The R. C. C. type entails the use of steel and cement, both of which are available here in very limited quantities. The difficulty in respect of steel is more acute. Of rods and bars, the annual provincial quota is confined to 4,000 tons. Of this, a half is reserved and allotted for agricultural purposes and rural areas, leaving 2,000 tons as the balance available for house construction in urban areas. We can supplement our steel resources by drawing on the local rerolling mills to the extent of about 1,000 tons. There is a special quota of 4,000 tons for the Government-sponsored housing schemes. We have thus a total of 7,000 tons of which about a fifth will have to be assigned to towns other than the four principal industrial centres. What remains will hardly suffice for the construction of 3,000 tenements, as against the annual target of 25,000 tenements.

We may be asked to improve our supply position by importing steel from foreign countries. This is being done to a small extent. Even if we are able to add by about a third of what is otherwise available, the total number of R.C.C. tenements can just be increased from 3,000 to 4,000. Of this the share of Bombay cannot be more than 3,000. These figures relentlessly drive us to one important conclusion. We must face the fact, however unpleasant, that the progress of housing on the scale visualized will not be possible unless, for several years, the large bulk of our housing activity can be carried on without the help of steel.

BRICK AND OTHER MATERIALS.

An obvious implication of these figures is that only a small proportion of the new houses to which Bombay would be entitled can be located within the limits of the City proper.

The high cost of land in the area makes vertical construction—normally ground and three floors—imperative in this case and, for this, the use of steel and cement is considered indispensable. It is true that multiple storey houses can be built with traditional materials also; but the excessive cost, as well as the limited supply of suitable varieties of timber, among other reasons, precludes recourse to this type of construction on a large scale.

IN SUBURBS.

In the suburban areas of Bombay and in other parts of the Province, pucca structures, other than R.C.C., both permanent and semi-permanent, having only a ground floor, are, therefore, bound to play a prominent role. The semi-permanent structures utilising bricks and inferior jungle wood, will, in my opinion, have to be made our sheet-anchor in tackling the problem of housing shortages on account of the advantages of speed of construction, low cost, and the easier access to relatively more abundant materials.

The relaxation which has been recently sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, in the matter of the number of floors in the suburban areas, should lead to a substantial addition to the housing accommodation in these localities.

BRICK POSITION.

We are more favourably situated with regard to the supply of bricks. The present rate of yearly production is about 6 crores, as against the figures of 8 to 10 crores in the pre-war period; but it is capable of a very large expansion, considering the fact that during the war years, production was pushed up to as high a level as 16 to 18 crores per annum. To achievve this end, we must secure more coal, attract more labour to the industry and overcome the difficulties of transport. To enlarge the supply in the future, we will have to turn to the mechanization of the process of manufacture of bricks. This is being attempted at present.

To conserve the supply of scarce building materials and to divert their flow from non-essential construction to the much-needed building of small-size dwellings, an ordinance for the control of buildings was promulgated on January 13, 1948. Its operation is yielding gratifying results. Even mud houses which avoid the use of materials in short supply have, I believe, a certain field of usefullness in augmenting our housing accommodation especially if improved methods and devices are adopted. We have not, however, let developed sufficient confidence to give this type of construction a practical trial.

DISPERSAL OF POPULATION.

The decision to move away from the City, for the major part of the construction of new houses also greatly reduces our difficulties in respect of land. While there is no dearth of space in those parts, the large scale which is contemplated for the creation of new dwellings will necessitate the survey and development of large areas with due regard to the provision of transport facilities and various amenities and service. This work has already been taken up and special arrangements are being made for extensive activity in this direction. To guard against a further rise in the price of land as a result of speculative buying, the Land Acquisition Act has been amended to provide a ceiling for the purpose of the housing programme of the Government, which is fixed at the price on January, 1948. It may, however, be less, if the current market price is lower. The solatium of 15 per cent will not be payable.

This project of semi-permanent structures to which I have referred is not, however, without its handicaps. It will be extremely inconvenient for the working class having duties beginning at very early hours, or ending late at night, to stay so far away from their places of work. Realizing this, and fearing the high cost of housing the employees in the City, many employers have expressed themselves in favour of removing the existing plant from the City. This would hardly be a feasible proposition in the present circumstances since the transfer itself depends on the construction of new factory buildings and the consequent heavy consumption of building materials, the scarcity of which is the real core of the housing problem. It is open to us, however, to prevent the growth of new industry in the city and the Building Control Ordinance is proving to be exceedingly useful for achieving this object. It is also being arranged to provide some further relief to the industrial population in the city, by pressing into service, for the construction of single floor or semi-permanent structures, such open plots as are not otherwise going to be put to other uses for several years to come.

CHEAPER AND MORE HOUSES.

With the shift from R.C.C. to cheap brick and timber structures, the outlook regarding housing finance has also become less forbidding. The former type of construction involves a heavy deficit in the case of accommodation rented to low-income groups, keeping out private enterprise and bringing in subsidized housing.

The semi-permanent structures of which over a thousand are already under construction would cost about Rs. 1,200 per tenement. The expenditure on the better type of brick and timber structure will not exceed Rs. 3,500.

Such tenements will be within the reach of large numbers on the basis of an economic rent. Since the Government will undertake to lay out suitable sites, of which private landlords as well as co-operative societies can avail themselves, the hope may be entertained that private (including co-operative) enterprise will venture to occupy a considerable portion of this field of business activity. When the risks of loss are minimized, more favourable conditions arise for larger scale investment in hous-

(Continued on Page 15)

INDIA AND PAKISTAN CAN JOINTLY KEEP OUT OF COMING WAR

Rajaji's Address To Calcutta Convocation

IDLENESS IN FREE INDIA IS TREASON AGAINST STATE, HE WARNS GRADUATES

CALCUTTA, March 20 (A.P.I.): "I greatly fear that war seems coming again upon the world with swift pace" said His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chancellor of Calcutta University, in his address to the annual Convocation of the University this morning.

His Excellency added that what was wanted now was some one who would explain America to Russia and Russia to America and keep off war.

There is always a tendency for one or the other of fairly equal powers to be seized with a sudden fear as a result of some true or imagined event. Then a strong and instant feeling possesses it that the best thing would be to precipitate the inevitable conflict before the enemy gets time to grow stronger. Such a situation seems now to have rapidly developed. I hope my apprehensions are wrong, but I greatly fear war seems coming again upon the world with swift pace. What is wanted now is not the interpretation of war-preparations in terms of self-defence so as to make them acceptable to those who mostly love peace. Of that, we have enough stereotype. What is wanted now is some one who will explain America to Russia and Russia to America, and keep off war, one who commands respect and influence and is trusted by both."

"So far as India is concerned, if Pakistan and India could join hands, they can both be saved from being involved in the fresh tragedy that threatens the world.

"Otherwise it would be impossible to escape entanglement."

Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed his firm belief that it was not speeches or sayings but only example that inspired and infected for good or evil. The undoubted influence of Ramkrishna Paramshamsa, Swami Vivekananda and Gandhiji was due to the lives of these great men rather than to their undoubtedly wise sayings and great speeches and writings. All enlightened and educated men and women must take up the function of showing how to think, speak and live to the rest of the people and continually act as guardians of culture and right conduct. Ladership of this kind was service in the best sense of the world.

The Chancellor added: "The main thing to attend to at the present moment in our country is to establish uprightness of conduct between man and man so that the burden of our National Government may be reduced to the minimum. Every individual having become a real shareholder in this great joont stock company that we call Free India, he should contribute his best to the joint concern. Cent per cent honesty in all work, which dispenses with the need for supervision or inspection, a spirit of industriousness which places all talent and resources and time fully at the disposal of the community, and an equal regard for every kind of work that goes to contribute to the welfare of the community, whatever may be the kind of intellectual or physical labour it involves, these constitute the substance of patriotic endeavour in free India.

TREASON AGAINST STATE

His Excellency continued: "The most serious offence against the State that one can commit in Free India without realising it is idleness. Slack work is treason in the present state of affairs."

And all work is equally worthy, nothing small or menial. It is all superior. What is is unpleasant but necessary and carried out loyally, though disagreeable, is the noblest service to the State and is superior service, whatever be its conventional classification."

REAL MONUMENT TO GANDHIJI

His Excellency concluded: "Every time you find yourself tempted to stray from the path of truth and love remember Gandhiji, the man who was so eager to guide us and who was so full of wisdom and love and who was snatched away from us so cruelly seven weeks ago. May the blood that flowed from Gandhiji's wounds and the tears that flowed from the eyes of the women of India everywhere when they learnt of his death serve to lay the curse of 1947, and may the grisly tragedy of that year sleep in history and not colour present passions. Shall we hope that in 1950 or thereabouts we shall be able eo say trutnfully that all of us are more honest and less selfish in Free India than before, that the rice crop has been more abundant than in the days of the British, that the number of acres under cultivation is greater, that there is less crime and that the behaviour of men and women in India is superior to what it is in places not blessed by Indian culture? Then indeed we can claim that we have built a worthy monument for Gandhiji. This can and must be built by you to whom the future belongs.. With integrity of mind and purpose and the will to do, nothing is impossible. The work begins from today. There is to be no waiting for orders or plans."

Hawaii To Be 49th State Of Union?

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPA): The United States Senate Sub-Committee urged immediate action by Congress to make Hawaii the 49th state of the union.

The Senate Territorial Sub-Committee, in a report to the full committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, said "Hawaii has met statehood requirements."

Last Homage To Masaryk

The funeral procession of Jan Masaryk marches along the streets of Prague.

MUNSHI STRESSES NEED FOR CREATIVE EDUCATION

CALCUTTA, March 20 (A.P.I.): Mr K. M. Munshi, India's Agent-General in Hyderabad, delivering the convocation address of Calcutta University today emphasised the need for imparting creative education to our boys and girls.

India, he said, was passing from the organic society of the past, created by the unconscious forces of tradition. "We are now evolving as in Europe, a consciously organised society in which our higher aspirations have to combat with the deadly power of the machine cutting into every aspect of life. We can only escape the fate of Europe, if we—now free to go our own characteristic way—evolve a new education shaped by our own cultural traditions", he said.

Mr. Munshi added that such a formative education led the student to create himself. On the other hand the present education left the student feeling himself inadequate, incomplete and unhappy. The first step, therefore, in such an education was to teach the student to study, express and live upto the permanent values of his native culture.

TASK BEFORE THE UNIVERSITIES

Charging the universities with the arduous task of upbuilding the economic, intellectual and spiritual life of our new nation, Mr Munshi said that the ills—adverse conditions, political immaturity and spiritual lapse—which the sudden independence brought in its wake could only be cured if our universities rose to the occasion. They could no more continue to be the agencies for maintaining the mechanical and commercial system of holding examinations. They had to be the seats of Indian culture.

CULTURE'S STRENGTH

Mr. Munshi said that each nation had its distinctive culture which formed the source of its strength. Our culture was an organic growth, native to our soil our history and the central ideas round which our national life had revolved for generations. Many educated Indians once tried to ape British dress, manners and habits, some of them did still, but they had failed in their attempts to force an alien culture upon themselves or others. Only when they sought self-fulfilment by living upto the values of Indian culture did they become true to themselves and succeeded in giving strength to the group-life

RESERVE BANK TO ISSUE PAKISTAN NOTES

KARACHI, March 20. (A. P. I.)—The Reserve Bank of India it is understood, will issue on April 1, 1948, bank notes of the denomination of Rs. 100, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" in English and Urdu.

These notes are the same as those at present in circulation in India and Pakistan, except for the new inscription. It is stated that the Pakistan—inscribed notes will circulate along with other bank notes of the Reserve Bank of India and will be exchangeable at par by the Reserve Bank of India.

U.S. DETERMINED TO STAND BY W. EUROPE

Marshall's Address At California University

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, March 20, (Reuter): United States "determination" in common with nations of Western Europe to achieve rvvival of a strong democratic independent Europe, was expressed here today by Mr. George Marshall, Secretary of State, in an address at the University of California.

Mr. Marshall said: "Despite the extreme lengths to which it was known that Russia and the Communist parties of Europe would go to defeat European recovery we are determined that tyranny of Government shall be checked and that people who wish to govern themselves shall be free to do so".

FREE PEOPLE'S ROLE.

The Secretary of State again referred to the evidence of the determination of the free peoples of Europe to organise and to defend themselves against aggression and subversion, while devoting their energies to the task of rehabilitation.

"They should be assured of our complete undertanding and support in their great effort. They must know they are firmly backed by united alert strong Americans".

Mr. Marshal said it was difficult to make plain the facts of the situation without arousing peoples emotion to the point "where anger or fear might lead us into hasty or unwise decision". If ever there was time for cool judgement it was today.

After referring to the United States' new position of responsibility in world affairs, Mr. Marshall declared: "This position of pre-eminence demands on our part full realisation of the degrees to which future events depend upon what we may say and do. We can no longer depend upon others to carry the initial burden of safeguarding our civilisation.

"They will share our burden, but the primary responsibility is now clearly ours. The fact is the decisive factor for good in the present circumstances of Europe will be the action of the United States".

BRICK AND TIMBER SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 14)

ing on the part of the Government.

HOUSING LEVY.

In any event, it will be a legitimate expectation that the housing levy on the employers which the Central Government is likely to bring into force in the very near future, and any arrangement which the Central Government may make in the matter of housing finance, in pursuance of the terms of the industrial truce will yield adequate resources for all the new tenements. The construction of which is foreshadowed in the housing programme of the Government of Bombay.

AN APPEAL.

May I, in conclusion, express my sincere hope that with the reorientation of the housing programme on the lines I have indicated and with the co-operation of all those who can and should take a hand in this enterprise of great social importance, it would be possible for us to solve the immediate housing difficulty in a rapidly increasing measure?

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 20

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day. Tata Steel Defds were privately quoted at Rs. 1650 and later steadied a· Rs. 1640.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY March 20.

Tata Ordinary 341-8 Tata Deferred 1645 Indian Iron 31-2 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27 Rombay Dyeing 1052-8 Central India 335 Gokak 337-8 Kohinoor 518-12 Simplex 224 Swadeshi 638-2 Tata Power 1590 Associated Cement 176-8 Belapur 352-8 Bombay Burma (Old) 447-8 Scindia 29 Central Bank 85 New India 72-8 Tata 2nd Pref. 143-12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 20

The local cotton market was steady to-day with moderate buying. It appears that in view of the strong statistical position, the market is inclined to be steady. May Contract opened at Rs. 582 and advanced at Rs. 586.

There was steady buying which hardened prices to new high levels. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under.

I.C.C. March	..... Rs.	584	8	0
I.C.C. May	.....	588	8	0
I.C.C. July	.....	597	0	0
I.C.C. September	.....	601	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 20

The Bullion market was steady today. There was scattered buying in Silver while Gold was quietly steady. Forward Silver opened at Rs 164/3 and improved at Rs. 165/4. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 110/2 and steadied at Rs 110/4. Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	165	2	0
Forward Silver	 165	4	0
Ready Gold	 110	8	0
Forward Gold	 110	4	0
Sovereigns	 71	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, March 20

The Produce market was steady today with increased buying. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 132 and advanced at Rs. 135/4 on active speculative buying and short covering.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 1154 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, March 19

March Highest 582; Lowest 579; Closing 580 1/2.

May Highest 584. Lowest 577 1/2; Closing 582.

July Highest 592; Lowest 587; Closing 590 1/4.

Sept. Highest 596; Lowest 591 1/2; Closing 594 1/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 19.

May	33.97+04
May Highest	34.08+15
May Lowest	33.83—10
July	33.57+09
October	31.30+13
December	30.81+18
March	30.57+14
May	30.30+10
July	29.65+12
Middling Spot	34.91+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 19

May	33.95—01
July	33.54+06
October	31.28+19
December	30.74+16
March	30.55—
Middling Suot	33.80+05

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 19

March 2.43-1/2
May 2.36-3/4 to 2.37
July 2.23-3/4 to 2.24-1/2
September 2.21-1/2

Wool Tops

NEW YORK, March 19, (U. P. A.): Wool tops today closed quiet and unchanged to six points higher, on the New York market.

Closing prices were: March, 180/182; May, 179/180; July, 177/178; October, 171.1/172.5; December, 169.1/170.5; March (49), 165.5/167.5; May, 161.5/166

Worth Street

NEW YORK, March 19, (U. P. A.): On the Worth Street Cotton Goods market today trading was influenced by resale offerings from bag trade blouse and garment manufacturers which exerted a downward pressure. Executives advised caution in estimating the possible Government buying for stock-pile purposes until Congress acts on the universal military training and draft proposals or provides funds to carry out a large scale purchasing.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 12th March:—

	Rs
Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	671,33,43,000
(b) Pakistan	81,34,78,000
Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	319,56,80,000
(b) In Pakistan	21,17,71,000
Cash:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.	
(a) In India	33,71,99,000
(b) In Pakistan	3,60,03,000
(ii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	1 93,79,000
(b) In Pakistan	25,85,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin:	
(a) In India	65,64,000
(b) In Pakistan	6,09,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	83,37,83,000
Advances:	
(a) In India	436,00,38,000
(b) In Pakistan	38,33,07,000
Bills Discounted:	
(a) In India	16,90,44,000
(b) In Pakistan	88,71,000

Hapur Market

HAPUR, March 19.

Silver Rs. 164; Opened Rs. 163/12, Touched Rs. 163/4; Yesterday Closed Rs. 165/11; Gold Rs. 108/4; Opened Rs. 108/4; Yesterday Closed Rs. 108/12; Bearish bills slightly unnerved on Finance Ministers warning to speculators Gur Ready Rs. 8/12; Shakkar Rs. 9/8; Baishak Rs 9/1/3; Opened Rs. 9/3/6; Yesterday Closed Rs. 9/5/3; Barish Oats Jeth Rs. 6/8; Opened Rs. 6/8; Yesterday Closed Rs. 6/9; Ready Rs. 7/12; Quiet Bardak Chet Rs. 72; Baishak Rs. 87/8; VFY Quiet Mustardseed Ready Rs. 15/12; Jeth Rs. 13/8; Oil Rs. 45 to 50, Oilcake Rs. 5/8; Wheat Rs. 20/8; Gram Rs. 15; Barley Rs. 10/8; Maize Rs. 11; Bajra Rs. 10/12; Juwar Rs. 10/4; Guwar Rs. 10/4; Guwar Rs. 10; Peas Ready Rs. 9; Jeth Rs. 7/6; Arhar Ready Rs. 9; Jeth Rs. 7/10 and 16; Moong Rs. 15; Groundnut Rs. 9; Cottonseed Rs. 10/12; Stock unchanged quiet.

New York Pepper

NEW YORK, March 19, (U. P. A.): On the New York market today black pepper closed inactive and unchanged. A small-scale buying developed reflecting firm cables from India despite the slow demand for white pepper because the packing house strike here remained unchanged.

Closing prices were: March/May/July, 39 nom.; September, 38 nom.; October, 37.50; December, 37 nom.; January 36.

Spot black pepper was quoted at 40.50 nom. and white muntok at 62 nom.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, March 19.

Caution prevailed with changes either way being mainly fractional and losses slightly predominating. Aircrafts, containers, wetstocks, oils, textiles and minings were mostly higher but meatpackings steels and farm implements were depressed. Averages were industrial 167.09 and rails 49.62. In the afternoon rallying tendencies developed on occasional burst of shortcovering and investment buying which gave promise of bringing the day's volume to around a million shares for the first time in more than a month, gains covering two dollars were well distributed featured by aircrafts. Rubbers and steels.

Traders noted the brighter prospects of tax reduction in the senate and softcoal operators demand that Mr. John Lewis order his 400,000 miners back to work. A later buying surge featuring industrials brought new highs for the day and one of the best advances so far in 1948. The market finished buoyant with gains upto nearly three points and the industrial average the highest since early February. The market closed firm.

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, March 19.

American Telephone & Telegraph	148-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	23-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-3/4
Chase National Bank	34-1/8
Sinclair Oil Co.	17-5/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	46-1/2
General Electric Co.	33-3/8
General Motors	52-7/8
Ingersoll Rand	123
International Nickel	26-1/8
National City Bank of New York	37
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16
Texas Corporation	54-1/2
Union Carbon & Carbide	99-3/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. ex. dividend	43-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71
Western Union Telegraph	21

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 19.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	77
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-13/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-11/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	120-1/2
National Bank of India	35-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7,074.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, March 19.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

I must remember the 19th! The Local Savings week starts on the day.

Now is the time to make special efforts to save all I can!

NATIONAL Savings CERTIFICATES

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL POST OFFICES.

(For further particulars:- Apply to the Provincial National Savings Officer, Fort, Bombay 1, or to the Assistant National Savings Officer c/o The Collector of your District.)

SSS (Bom) 261.

Dange Defies Speaker's Ruling

House Temporarily Adjourned

PIQUANT SITUATION IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.—MR. S. A. DANGE, COMMUNIST MEMBER, CREATED A PIQUANT SITUATION IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY THIS MORNING WHEN HE ACCUSED THE SPEAKER OF PARTIALITY AND REFUSED TO WITHDRAW HIS REMARKS OR TO WITHDRAW FROM THE HOUSE REGARDLESS OF REPEATED WARNINGS FROM THE CHAIR.

"You can throw me out," Mr. Dange said, sitting coolly in his seat, and refusing to obey the orders of the Speaker.

The Speaker thereupon adjourned the House for fifteen minutes "to give the honourable member time to reconsider his action."

Mr. Dange, who was still in his seat when the House reassembled, withdrew his remarks and this closed the chapter.

The incident arose out of an order given by the Speaker Mr. K S. Firodia when Mr. Dange rose to reply to the debate on a cut motion he had moved yesterday to discuss the working of the Public Security Measures and the District Police Acts. The Speaker stipulated a time limit of five minutes for Mr. Dange's speech, so as to enable the Home Minister to reply to the debate. Mr Dange, after he had spoken for nearly eight minutes had to be reminded that the time limit had been exceeded. Mr. Dange said: "I protest" and resumed his seat. The Speaker then called upon the Communist member to withdraw his words.

Mr. Dange: I will not withdraw my words. I have to protest when you are gagging me. Members of the treasury benches were allowed to speak as much as they wanted and when I want to speak I am not permitted."

Mr. Firodia: The honourable member is accusing the Chair of partiality. I ask him to withdraw his words

Mr. Dange: I will not.

Mr. Firodia: I ask the member to withdraw from the House.

Mr. Dange: I will not. You can throw me out.

The Speaker adjourned the session for fifteen minutes.

When the House reassembled, Mr Firodia pointed out that the ruling he had given was within the rules of procedure of the House and whether his action was right or wrong it was the duty of the honourable members to obey the rulings of the Chair within the four walls of the Hall If they had any complaint they could bring it to his notice after the session. He appealed to Mr Dange to withdraw his remarks and avoid any unpleasant scene.

Mr. Dange thereupon withdrew his remarks.

Mr. Dange in his eight-minute speech characterised the observations made by the Congress party members as "arrant nonsense." (He withdrew these words when the Speaker ruled that they were unparliamentary.) He strongly opposed the charges made by certain members that the Communist Party was responsible for murderous activities.

He said: "Attempts have been made to mix up the Communist with the communalists. The Communist Party never believed in the policy of committing murders to gain their ends If a party like ours had believed in such a policy, it would not have been difficult for us to do away with the Ministry we do not like."

Referring to the charge that he considered the Soviet Union as his own country, Mr. Dange said: "I was born in this country and I am an Indian. But I am proud to say that Soviet Union is also my country Any country where there is democracy and where the interests of the working classes are protected, whether it is Russia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary or Bulgaria, I consider as my own."

Earlier, Messrs. Babubhai Patel, and A. A. Kittur Vakil spoke on the cut motion.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister in a forceful reply stated that "the enormity the Communist member has committed cannot be justified in any civilised society."

He agreed with the view that liberty was the fundamental principle of democracy However, he reminded the House that "the liberty of the person is not above the larger interests of the nation." Whenever personal liberty infringed the bounds of national liberty, the Minister warned that Government would not fail to protect the State in spite of whatever criticism was offered here

Democracy of their conception, Mr Desai pointed out, might act slowly But let it not be forgotten that the wheels of democracy, like the wheels of destiny, moved slowly but very firmly He stated that Government would not tolerate violent communist activities which were aimed at disrupting peace and order in the province. They could preach their ideology or principles so long as they acted constitutionally and did not violate the law of the land.

A member interrupted and asked whether the Congress did not violate law and order before.

Mr. Desai retorted: "The Congress acted in a civil manner and not in a criminal way."

The Home Minister stated that the Security Measures Act was promulgated not only to quell communal riots but to deal with all violent law-breakers He asked the Communist member to search his heart and say whether the violent activities of his party were not responsible for creating disturbances in the province If the Act was meant to suppress the Opposition, then Mr Dange himself might not have been allowed to attend the House, he asserted

Mr. Desai refuted the charge that the Executive had acted in a spirit of revenge or vendettta or that the provisions of the Act were often wrongly operated There were only two wrong cases which were corrected by the High Court. Generally speaking, the Act was operated in a bona-fide manner and not with any mala-fide motives. 'If at all the Executive has erred, it must have been on the soft and not on the hard side" the Minister averred.

The cut motion was thrown out only Mr. Dange raising a full-throated "no" against the decision of the House

The House then took up consideration of the demand under the head Administration of Justice, moved by Mr. Morarji Desai.

JINNAH WANTS MARTIAL SPIRIT

Address At Dacca Parade

DACCA, March 20, (A.P.I.): Addressing a ceremonial military parade this morning at Kurmitola parade ground Quaid-E-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah said: "I am very thankful to you for giving this opportunity of addressing you. I shall ever remember this opportunity for congratulating you

"You know that East Bengal is the most powerful component part of Pakistan. You now have got the opportunity which you had not had for two centuries or more. Bengal generally and East Bengal particularly, which has the largest number of population, was considered negligible for military purpose. In martial spirit Bengal is historically known, especially the part the Mussalmans of Bengal had played in the history of past Bengal. In Pakistan, which is going to be a great nation and one of the largest in the world, we have a sovereign, independent and free Pakistan and we have every opportunity to revive the martial spirit and to show to the world what Bengal can do. It is in your hands. Yours is the responsibility for the security and defence of the State, and I am confident that you will not fail to serve it loyally and faithfully and be ready to die for its security and safety".

The Governor-General of Pakistan then decorated Maj. Mohomed Ahmed with the Military Cross.

Radio Pakistan provided a running commentary of the function.

Overseas Mail For Refugees From West Pakistan

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Overseas mail addressed to Hindus and Sikhs in West Pakistan has been detained in Bombay since a large number of the addressees have migrated to India. The accumulation of such mail requires early clearance and the Director, Foreign Post, Bombay, desires that those Hindus and Sikhs of West Pakistan who are now in India and expect mail from foreign countries should furnish him with their new addresses as early as possible

To receive valuable articles, the addressees shall have to identify themselves at the local post offices before such articles are delivered.

UDAIPUR NEGOTIATIONS

UDAIPUR, March 20 (A.P.I.) : Negotiations for Responsible Government have been going on for the past two days between Praja Mandal leaders and Sir S. V. Ramamurthy, Prime Minister of Udaipur.

It is understood that the Praja Mandal wants a majority in the Cabinet, while the Government is insisting on parity between the Praja Mandal and other parties. No communal representation is acceptable to the Praja Mandal leaders in the council of ministers

Eight Praja Mandal candidates were returned unopposed to the Mewar Assembly from general constituencies recently. These included Mr. Rameshchand Vyas, Vice-President of the Praja Mandal.

SIX INJURED IN CLASH

BAREILLY, March 19 (A.P.I.) : Half a dozen persons received serious injuries in a communal clash today following a rumour that a Hindu refugee girl had been teased. Markets and shops were closed on account of tension.

Some hackney carriage drivers and one Collectorate peon were assaulted near the Collector's residence.

Two revolvers, one rifle and a large quantity of ammunitions were siezed following a search of a tonga (hackney carriage) engaged by two Sikhs.

Thirtfive persons have so far been arrested in connection with the disturbance.

RAID BY MEN FROM PAKISTAN

KARIMGANJ, (Assam), March 20 (U.P.I.) : In Sajpur on the Karimganj border of Assam, a house of a well-to-do Hindu was raided by a large gang armed with fire-arms.

It is believed, the miscreants came from the neighbouring Pakistan area and decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Pakistan Red Cross Mission To Azad Kashmir

KARACHI, March 20 (A.P.I.) : The Pakistan Red Cross had decided to send a medical mission to Azad Kashmir territory.

The mission will include a Red Cross unit from Sind, which will comprise six ambulances. The cost of maintaining the unit, which will include among others one surgeon and two assistant surgeons, will amount to about Rs. 1.50.000.

The Governor of Sind has appealed for contributions for the raising of the Sind unit for the Medical Mission to Azad Kashmir territory.

AZAD'S CALL TO JAMIAT

"Give Up Politics And Take To Cultural Activity"

NEW DELHI, March 20. (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India, addressing the Central Council of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-I-Hind to-day, advised the Jamiat to give up politics and confine its future activities to safeguarding the cultural, educational, economic and religious interests of the Muslims of the Indian Union.

Maulana Azad reviewed the events leading to the present political setup in the country and said that there was no justification in future for any organisation to exist on communal grounds. If the Muslims in the Indian Union wanted to keep their communal entity intact even after independence, the majority community in the Union would also insist on a communal existence. What would be the result of such communalism? The communalism of the Muslim League was responsible for a reciprocal communalism in the ranks of Hindus and Sikhs. Where had it landed them? Under such circumstances, his advice to the Jamiat would be to concentrate its activities on strengthening the Muslim community in the Union by safeguarding their religious, economic, cultural and educational interests and keep aloof from the political field, with which it had a 27-year old connection

LUCKNOW DECISIONS.

Referring to the decisions of the Lucknow Conference under his presidentship, Maulana Azad said that the lead given by that conference was being pursued not only by the Congress and by the people but even by the Government of the country. It was a matter of pleasure for him to know that the body of Ulemas in the country had realised the necessity of introducing in their constitution a change which would fit in with present conditions.

If they felt that bidding goodbye to politics would lessen their responsibility to their constituents, they were mistaken. Their burden would actually be doubled after independence.

Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni, President of the Jamiat, was in the chair. One hundred and fifty out of 212 members attended, the Pakistan members being absent.

Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Deputy President, referred to the sacrifices made by members of the organisation in the cause of the country's freedom in alliance with the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

CHINESE REVOLT ON MANUS ISLAND

CANBERRA, March 20 (Reuter) : The Australian External Territories Ministry today sent urgent messages to Mr. Justice Phillips, acting Administrator of New Guinea, for information about a reported Chinese revolt on the Australian Pacific base of manus Island.

No Government Department here knew anything of the reported disturbance said to involve 300 Chinese formed into machine-gun units and defying the civil authority.

The Chinese Nationals on Manus Island were sent there recently to load materials purchased by China from the United States Government, which built the base during the war and decided to abandon it last year when Australia would not cede absolute control.

A Sydney "Daily Telegraph' despatch from Port Moresby said the trouble on Manus went back to January when European and native police were ordered to prepare to fly to Manus because armed Chinese were defying the Australian authorities attempting to arrest some on charges of alleged interference with native women.

The expedition was cancelled when conditions quietened Trobule flared up on Friday.

NEW PLEDGE FOR PAKISTAN LEGISLATORS

KARACHI, March 20 (A.P.I.) : In place of the oath of allegiance "to the constitution of Pakistan as established by Law" members of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly will in future make an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Federation of Pakistan, in the following form:

"I having been elected a member of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan do solemnly swear Taffirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Federation of Pakistan".

EX-RULER OF REWA ARRESTED

Movements Of Gulab Singh Restricted To Delhi Hotel

ALLAHABAD, March 20. (U.P.I.) The ex-Maharaja of Rewa, Sir Gulab Singh, was arrested here by the Delhi police yesterday and was taken to Delhi. Movements of Sir Gulab Singh was restricted to Marina Hotel, New Delhi. The restraint order was served on the ex-Maharaja at his Allahabad residence where he was lying indisposed.

The text of the order runs as follows: "Whereas the Governor-General for good and sufficient reasons, being reasons connected with acceding States, has thought fit to determine that Sir Gulab Songh, ex-Maharaja of Rewa, be placed under personal restraint at the Marina Hotel, New Delhi.

You are hereby required and commanded in pursuance of that determination to receive the person abovenamed into your custody to deal with him in accordance with the order of the Government and the provisions of the Bengal States' Prisoners Regulation, 1818."

The ex-Maharaja issued the following statement to the Press: "One of my forefathers, Maharaja Anrudha Singh, gave his life in defence of his State and I have the privilege of facing the ordeal of imprisonment for the very same reason, i.e., saving Rewa for Rewahais. There is no other than full responsible Government of Rewa as announced by me in 1945 which should decide the destiny of the State and its 18 lakhs of population so that the future responsible Government is not bound indebted for commitments made by unauthorised persons before its birth".

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST RULERS

Alleged Transfer Of Property

NEW DELHI, March 20. (U.P.I.): A High Power Committee consisting of a Judicial Officer, and officer of the States Ministry and an ex-Minister of an Indian State will be set up shortly to inquire into the allegations of large scale transfer of property from the State account to personal account of some of the Rulers, it is reliably learnt.

It is gathered that such illegal transfers of property assumed alarming proportions since August 15 last, particularly after the announcement of merger schemes of the States Ministry.

It is further learnt that transactions that were considered questionable by the proposed High Power Committee would not be recognised either by the Government of India or by successor Governments of the involved States.

In this connection, it is understood, many of the Princes of Rajputana and Central Indian States have recently invested large sums of State money in shares and securities standing in their own names.

The Reserve Bank of India is also understood to have been considering the advisability of setting up of an Investigation Committee to inquire into certain questionable activities of the Bank of Bhopal which is reported to have issued bearer bonds against specific rulings of the Reserve Bank.

POONA BAN ON BONFIRES

POONA, March 20, (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Poona issued an order today directing that no bonfires or holis shall be lighted on roads, streets, open spaces or other public places in Poona city and certain other urban and rural places in the district, including Bhore, for ten days from today.

The police, it is understood are instructed to take strict and immediate action against contravention of the order.

MOONJE'S SUCCESSOR

NASIK, March 20 (A.P.I.): Mr. J M. Kayande, till recently Joint Secretary to the Bhonsala Military School, has been appointed General Secretary in place of the late Dr. B. S. Moonje.

SHILLONG, March 20 (UPI.)—Mohmed Saadullah, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assam Assembly (now dissolved), said in an interview to the "United Press" today that, following the dissolution of the Muslim League Party in the provincial Legislature, his Party would now function as an Opposition.

SOCIALISTS TO QUIT CONGRESS BY APRIL 15

(Continued from Page 11)

to become a working class party. The constitutional changes, as well as the inner logic of development sketched above therefore ends a long period of organic association of the Socialists with the Congress", the resolution added and expressed the hope that the Congress would remain a progressive organisation, for common political ideals, loyalties and memories with the socialist party.

POLITICAL SITUATION ANALYSED

In a 1000-word resolution on the political situation, the Socialist Party convention declared that "one day only a Socialist State can assure a solid foundation to political stability. There is, therefore, no other way open to the forces of democratic socialism except to march ahead with the triumphant manner of a Socialist state."'

Moving the resolution in the delegate session, Acharya Narendra Deo said he had always held the view that the Congress was not the vehicle which would usher in a Socialist State.

"We worked with the Congress", he said, "because of our conviction that there would be no socialism without freedom. Freedom has now been won, and we have to establish socialism. The Congress cannot perform that task. We have to do it. Our step is, therefore, both logical and inevitable."

Contrasting the role of the Socialists with that of the Communists, Acharya Narendra Deo said the "opportunist" politics of the Communists could never suit the temperament of the Socialists. The Congress and the Socialists were the only two parties in the country which would fight the two evil forces at work"—the Communists and the Communalists—but the Congress was not representative of the aspirations of all classes. it talked of Socialist slogans and a co-operative commonwealth, but "after the attainment of freedom, instead of the Congress running the administration, the administration is running the Congress", Mr. Deo said.

A WRONG BASIS

Supporting the resolution, Mr. Achut Patwardhan said that the contention of the Congress that negotiations, instead of resistance, could save bloodshed and ensure peace was basically wrong.

"We deviated from our principle of effective transfer of power, and paid full price for it", Mr. Patwardhan said. "We did not take the people into confidence over the partition issue. We closed our eyes to the problems of the States people. We allowed the forces of reaction to gather strength and to undermine our position. These forces say that the transition is now complete. The transfer of power, accompanied by partition, even gave an impetus to anti-Muslim elements and capitalists, and supported the communal elements in the hope that these forces would delay the social changes.

Mr. Asoke Mehta said that the resolution provided a new basis for the socialist party. The resolution was a manifesto and the basic foundation to the Socialist super-structure. The Socialists were leaving the Congress not because the Congress constitution was changed, not because the Socialists could not capture the Congress, but because the Congress was no longer the liberating instrument but was a limiting force.

"CONGRESS IN DANGER"

The resolution on the political situation stated: "The Congress is in danger because it has an authoritarian bias of being overwhelmed by anti-secular, anti-democratic forces of the right. Hence, for the maintenance of democratic climax, opposition becomes necessary. The Socialist party can provide this opposition with its continued tradition of identification with the struggle of the dispossessed. Besides, we bear in mind the possibility that the atmosphere conducive to democracy may not be enhanced in the country, in which case, again, the Socialist Party is the only effective party which can be mobilised and can strengthen the people to capture power."

The resolution referred to the developments following the acceptance by the Congress of the Mountbatten Plan of partition prior to the achievement to freedom and stated: 'the Mountbatten Plan, while it has clothed India with freedom, has partitioned the country, involving her in all the tragic consequences of the partition, including the uprooting and mass murder and migration of millions of people".

RESULTS OF "MOUNTBATTEN PLAN"

One of the major consequences of the Mountbatten Plan had been a serious realignment of class forces in the country. The partition with its emphasis on communities had accentuated the climate of communalism and had brought to the fore factors and forces favouring communalism.

Another fundamental assumption of the Mountbatten Plan was a distinction between British and Indian India and equating of sovereignty with the princes to the exclusion of the people in the States. The unfolding of this assumption had confronted free India with serious difficulties in many states, crucially in Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagad.

Explaining the realignment of political and class currents the resolution says the first and most dangerous of these represents the communal forces, backed by wealth and influence of vested rights which with their mediaeval outlook and indifference to all human values, constituted the most serious menace to the foundations of the new state.

COMMUNISTS—A SOURCE OF DANGER.

The second current, the resolution said, was embodied in the Communist party", the Communists are a grave source of danger, because they pursue their ends with little regard to the stability and integrity of the state".

The main task of the Socialist Party was to isolate these fringes from the main spring of India's political life.

Saying that today there were only two main political currents, the Congress and the Socialist Party, the convention asked the Congress to "free itself from its identification with the Government, if it is to become the instrument of social changes. It cannot obviously do that".

It was in this context of a Congress which was unable to sustain its revolutionary tradition, that the need for another party arose.

The Socialist Party, while carrying on its task of mobilising democratic forces in the country, would nevertheless give its fullest support to those common efforts which strengthened the democratic fabric of India's political life.

The resolution called upon the Socialist Party to join hands with the Congress to disrupt and defeat the grip of communal reaction, as well as the provincial and caste rivalries, so as to strengthen the forces of democracy.

ARUNA RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, March 20, (U.P.I.). Nearly 150 members of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, including Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, the President, Mr. Roop Narain, Secretary and Mr. Ramsaran Chauhal, Organising Secretary, of the Delhi Congress have announced their decision to sever connections with the local Congress Committee as a sequel to the decision of the Nasik Convention of the Socialist Party of India to "quit the Congress".

Resignations of the office-bearers of the Delhi Provincial as well as some Ward Congress Committees have already been tendered 'en bloc'.

EAST BENGAL LEGISLATORS UNSEATED

DACCA, March 20 (A.P.I.) : As many as six sitting members of the East Bengal Legislative Assembly, including a Minister, have been unseated as a result of re-delimintation of constituencies by the Government of Pakistan, following the Radcliff Award. They are Mr. Hassanali, Minister for Communications and Works, Mr. Nishith Nath Kundu (Congress), Mr. Harendra Chandra Roy (Congress) and Mr. Rupnarain Roy (Communist) all of whom were elected from Dinajpur and Mr. Purna Chandra Prakanick (Congress) and Mr. Rabindra Nath Aditya (Congress) who were elected from Nadia and Karimganj respectively.

Fresh elections have been ordered in the changed constituencies.

'SHEILA'S COTTAGE' WINS GRAND NATIONAL

LIVERPOOL, March 20 (Reuter) Sheila's Cottage daughter of that great chasing sire, Cottage, won a thrilling race for this year's Grand National, being the first mare to win this great chase for years, and only the 12th in the centuries of old history of the race here.

Major D. Vaughan's First of the Dandies was second.

Third of the 43 runners was Lord Mildmay's 'Cromwell'.

Sheilas Cottage got the better of her rival in the straight, to win by one length.

Communists Within 30 Miles Of Nanking

SHANGHAI, March 20 (Reuter) : Chinese Communists today brought the war to within 30 miles of Nanking and 40 miles of Shanghai in attacks along the Uangtse River, Government sources reported here.

In what these sources described as "a concerted move to test the Government strength along the vital waterway," the guerillas launched attacks on Haimen and Nantung, 40 and 50 miles northwest of Shanghai, on strong points 30 miles north of Nanking and on other cities on the Yangtse.

Government troops were said to have the situation well in hand at all points, but reinforcements were sent from Shanghai and Nanking.

Further north, Communist troops were reported semi-officially to have been annihilated in bloody battle for Yiling, about 120 miles northeast of Nanking.

A Communist column was said to have been trapped when armoured reinforcements arrived from Hsuchow, main Government base in Kiangsu, in unexpectedly quick time.

However, the Government lost the city of Huantia, 50 miles northeast of the Shantung, provincial capital of Tsinan.

In manchura sporadic fighting continued on the outer perimeter of Governor-held Changshun, capital of Manchuria, as small Communist units attempted to find weak spots in the Government defences.

PROPOSED NEW TAXES MAY BE REDUCED

Govt.'s Response To Popular Criticism

NEW DELHI, March 20, (U.P.I.): Lobby talks indicate the possibility of some amendments being agreed to by the Parliament in regard to the taxation proposals, which were put forward by the Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, while presenting his Budget Estimates for the next financial year, by way of response to popular criticisms made on floor of the House as well as in the press.

As far as could be ascertained from lobby circles, the amendments indicated will relate to the following items: (a) the minimum limit of taxable income in the case of individuals will be raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum, (b) the amount of additional tax on coffee and tea, which has been proposed in the Budget under discussion will be reduced by 50 per cent and (c) the relief which was proposed to be given by means of exemption from taxation on the payment of municipal taxes on property will be withdrawn.

Relief on the above-mentioned heads, it is gathered, may be possible in view of the windfall, which is expected in the shape of export duty on movements of goods going to Pakistan through the Indian Dominion—a contingency which was not taken into account when the new taxation proposals were decided upon.

SOVIET DELEGATE WALKS OUT

BERLIN, March 20 (Reuter) : The Soviet Delegation headed by Marshal Sokolovsky walked out of tonight's meeting at the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

Before he left the meeting Marshal Sokolovsky said: "By their actins the western powers have proved that they have broken the agreement for the control of Germany thus confirming that the Control Council no longer exists as an organ of quadripartite control".

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS ORDINANCE

KARACHI, March 20. (A.P.I.): The Pakistan (Exchange of Prisoners) Ordinance, 1948 was promulgated today to implement the agreement with the Dominion of India regarding the exchange of certain classes of prisoners between the Dominion of Pakistan and the Dominion of India.

U. S. DECISION HAS NO EFFECT ON BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 20. (Reuter): Nothing in the new situation created by the withdrawal of the United States support for the partition of Palestine affects the determination of the British Government to end its mandate by May 15 and withdraw British troops by August 1, a Colonial Office spokesman declared here to-day.

More Gujerat States To Merge With Bombay

V. P. Menon's Statement At Press Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. P. Menon Secretary to the states Ministry of the Government of India, announced here today the formation of the Vindhya Pradesh Union and the Rajasthan Union of States. He also disclosed that rulers of 19 Gujjerat States had agreed to integrate their territories with the Bombay Province.

Mr. Menon, who arrived in Bombay early this week held discussions with rulers of a number of States regarding the formation of these two Unions, the merger of certain Gujeratt States the inquiry into the happenings in Kolhapur State after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and the question of establishing responsible Government in Baroda.

Announcing the successful conclusion of his talks at a press conference Mr. Menon said that a Vindhya Pradesh Union had been formed consisting of Rewa and Bundelkhand States. This would come into being on May 1 1948. This Union would have an area of 25,000 Square miles and a papulation of about 36 lakhs and annual revenue of Rs. two and a half crores The number of States merging in this Union Mr. Menon said was 34. As regards Rajasthan, Mr. Menon said, a similar Union had been agreed upon and it would come into effect on March 25.

Rulers of 19 Gujerat States had agreed to integrate their territories with the Bombay Province. The area of all these merging States together was approximately 27,000 Square miles. The population was over 26 lakhs and the revenue nearly Rs. one and a half crores. The merger agreement was on the same lines as the Deccan States.

The agreement would become effective on June ', 1948. Rulers of Bansda Baria, Cambay, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawala, Rajpipla, Sant, Idar and Vijayanagar had already signed the agreement while the Rulers of Sachin Radhanpur, Danta, Palanpur, Jambhugoda and Sirohi were expected to sign it in a day or two.

Mr. Menon disclosed that after discussions with the Maharaja of Kolhapur, it had been decided to dismiss the present Ministry and appoint a Government of India administrator to carry on the day to day administration. A tribunal was to be appointed to investigate the allegations against the Kolhapur Government and the Ministry in respect of the disturbances which followed Gandhiji's death. The administrator would work in close co-operation with the present Dewan of Kolhapur.

As regards Baroda, Mr. Menon said that as a result of discussions with the Maharaja of Baroda, Durbar Gopaldas and himself, they had reached a satisfactory settlement which had been approved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Maharaja would make an announcement about this in the first week of April.

Pen Friendship Between U.S. And Indian Children

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuter): An exchange of letters between 1,000 American and Indian children is envisaged by the Director of Indian Information Services, Fred DeMello, under the pen friend scheme which he is about to sponsor as a means of making India better known among what he describes as the most receptive segment of people.

Mr. DeMello, towards the close of his recent period in Canberra, organised a similar scheme and, within two months, 1,500 Australian children were corresponding with young people in India.

He believed this number could be multiplied many times among American children.

With the co-operation of educational authorities, Mr. DeMello plans to obtain the names of American children who wish to find pen friends in India and he will seek to have these names and addresses made known through Indian newspapers.

Policeman Injured In Election Clash In Italy

Communists Attack Socialists' Parade At Castellammare

ROME, March 19, (UPA): The policeman was wounded by gunfire and three Christian Socialists were injured today when Communists attacked a right-wing election parade at Castellammare near Naples.

In another incident, hundreds of mobile guards charging into Venezia Square in jeeps prevented an open clash in Rome between Communists and members of the extreme right wing Italian social movement.

The Castellammare fight was the first in the election campaign which reached a new intensity after President Truman's speeches on Communist encroachment.

The political parties had declared a truce during the campaign for the April 18 Parliamentary elections which will tell whether Italy is going Communist or remaining with the Western Nations. But tempers were rising and violence broke out in Castellammare despite the truce.

Alcide de Gasperi, taking the election fight into the Communist dominated northern industrial area, said in a speech in Bresia that President Truman well described Italian Communists when he told how "aggressive minorities" were trying to take control.

He said "we know that Communists by dubious methods are infiltrating into Governments, then kicking out their opponents. Italians beware That which happened in Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia will happen here also, if you do not oppose it."

Gasperi said that Communists could not present themselves under their true flag "which is Russian." Some of Gasperi's listeners carried red flags and one tried to heckle him. Police seized the interruptor but Gasperi shouted "let him go."

NO DRINKING IN PUBLIC PLACES IN W. PUNJAB

LAHORE March 19 (API) The West Punjab Government's decision to prohibit drinking in public places throughout the province with effect from April 1, 1948. was announced in the Provincial Assembly by Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, Revenue Minister, during the course of the general debate on the budget which concluded today.

The Revenue Minister also announced a few land reforms providing that no feudal or seignorial dues would in future be chargeable from the tenants.

DE VALERA LEAVES LOS ANGELES FOR CHICAGO

LOS ANGELES, March 19 (UPA): Eamon de Valera, former Prime Minister of Eire, left by American Airlines for Chicago to-day after a three-day visit during which he participated in Los Angeles St. Patricks Day celebrations.

The tall Irish leader departed a few hours after he attended sole ceremonies installing the Most Rev. J. Francis A. McIntyre as Archbishop of the Los Angeles diocese.

EAST PUNJAB POLICE. CASUALTIES

SIMLA, March 19 (API): Thirty three Police Officers lost their lives and thirty others were wounded during the recent disturbances in the East Punjab

The Government have sanctioned special rewards to the next of kin of these bereaved families and also propose to raise a befitting monument in their honour at a suitable site in the province.

One Killed In Bomb Outrage In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 20 (A. P. I.):—One person was fatally injured while several others received serious injuries following a "bomb outrage" at Aundhs in Parbhani District says a Press Note issued by the Hyderabad Government today

"The bomb was aimed at a party of Government officials and policemen, "the press note adds" who were busy supervising arrangements made in connection with the taking out of "Retha" procession on the occasion of the annual "Jatra". The bomb missed the target and exploded amidst a group of pilgrims, one of whom was fatally injured while several others received serious injuries. The local authorities took prompt measures to bring the situation under control with the result that no untoward incident followed.

"Investigations reveal that the bomb which was thrown by some unknown person who made good his escape in the confusion that followed, was of foreign manufacture and was definitely directed at the police party. First aid was given to the injured on the spot prior to their removal to hospital".

South African Justice—What?

LONDON, March 20 (UPI).—An African and a white man came before the South African courts last week.

The African, Jackson Kumase, was found guilty of raping a white woman and was sentenced to death.

The white man, Gert Johannes Swanepool, was found of guilty of culpable homicide for flogging a coloured man, throwing him into a fire and leaving him to die, and was fined twenty pounds which he was allowed to pay in monthly instalments.

The Last Page

Continued from Page 26

will and fellowship amongst the youth of Asiatic countries". But there seems to be some mystery about the whole affair. (At least one of the organisers has issued a statement to the press disavowing any connection with it).

The festival is organised by the Foreign Department of the All-India Youth Congress which is described as the Youth Wing of the Indian National Congress. Is it officially recognised as such? What is the difference (or the relationship) between the Youth Congress and the Students' Congress?

The members of the "Festival Committee" include names of twenty front rank national leaders—Ministers in the Central Government, provincial Premiers and Ministers, provincial Congress Presidents. Has the "Festival Committee" ever met, deliberated and taken any decisions? Are the members of the committee even aware of the festival?

It was announced that "youths from 39 Asiatic countries" will participate in the Festival and the conferences organised along with it. How many of them have actually arrived? How many of these 39 countries are represented by delegates sent by their organisations? And how many are to be represented by local "foreigners"? In short, to what extent is the occasion really representative of ALL ASIA?

1942 On IPTA Stage

The People's Theatre has done it again!

This week-end it is presenting on the Opera House stage a new Marathi play set against the dramatic background of the 1942 Quit India revolt. Written by M. K. Shinde, a young and promising Marathi playwright, it is said to be one of the most powerful and significant plays presented on the Marathi stage during the last five years.

That's not all. Playing the most important role in this play is Durga Khote, famous film star, who had so far steadfastly refused offers from all the prominent playwrights and stage producers of Maharastra. She has appered in several dozen films but this is her first appearance on the stage.

(And believe it or not she told me she is feeling quite nervous) She could not refuse the People's Theatre—because she happens to be Vice-President of the All-India People's Theatre and the President of the Bombay People's Theatre! The local IPTA may well congratulated itself on this unique occasion.

"1942 Andolan" is directed by Keshavrao Date, who is one of the best actor-directors of the Marathi stage. In the cast are Jairam Shiledar (hero of Shantaram's Marathi "Ram Joshi"), Appa Pendse writer and now screen star (hero of Famous Pictures' "Chool ani Mool"), Usha Karve, a youthful acquisition to the Marathi stage, and playwright Shinde himself.

The proceeds from the first show (on 25th instant) will be devoted entirely to the Gandhi Memorial Fund So there is a special reason for seeing it on the first day. But if you miss the opening, there are other shows on 26th, 27th, 28th, all at the Opera House—and in the morning of course!

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Guerillas Ambush Venizelos

Wound His Driver And Two Of Party

ATHENS, March 20 (Reuter): Greek guerillas ambushed M. Sophocles Venizelos, Leader of the Greek Liberal Party, while he was travelling from Heraclion to Canea, in Crete, yesterday, wounding his driver and two of his party.

Venizelos went to Crete to take part in the commemoration of his father's death anniversary.

He was travelling with a party of 50, including many Liberal deputies, when their cars were attacked by about fifteen armed guerillas.

JAPANESE FISHERMAN CATCH 1,321 WHALES

TOKYO, March 19 (UPA): The 1947-1948 MacArthur approved Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition completed operations with a total catch of 1,321 whales according to word received to-day by SCAP's natural resources section.

It was estimated the catch will yield 17,829 metric tons of whale oil and about 35,000 metric tons of meat and other food products.

Eight Soviet Citizens Externed From France

PARIS, March 20 (Reuter) : Eight Soviet citizens who were arrested by French security police here on Wednesday night, were tonight speeding towards Germany in a motor coach which was to take them first to the French Zone and then to the Soviet zone for handing over to the Russian authorities.

Contrary to earlier belief, it was understood that they included the half-paralysed 65-year-old Prof. Dimiri Odinets.

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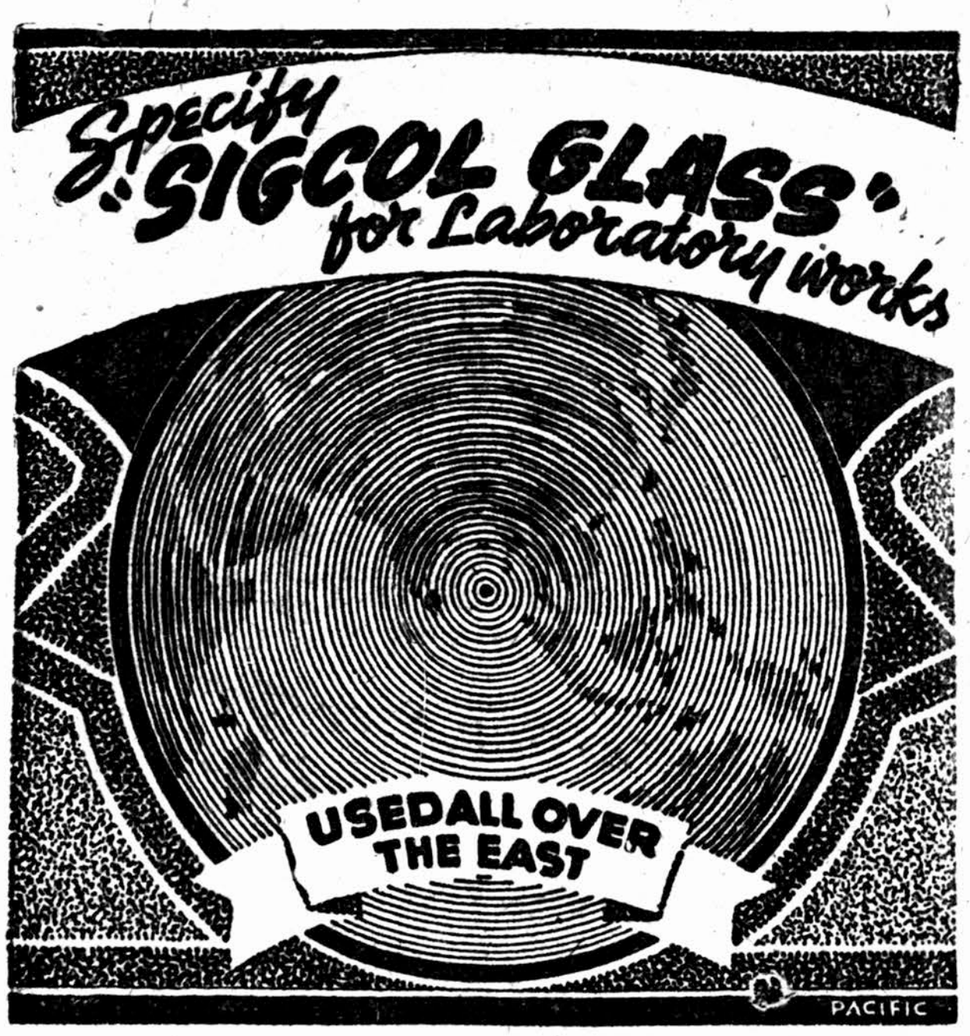

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VISVESVARAYA'S TRIPLE SCHEME

ADDRESS TO A. I. MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA

Addressing the the Eighth Annual Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation here today Sir M. Visvesvaraya, said:—

"The capital invested in industries in India about a dozen years ago was estimated at Rs. 700 crores as against Rs. 23,000 crores in the United States of America, and Rs. 7,000 crores in Great Britain. The annual 'per capita' income from industries was estimated at Rs. 15 in India as against Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 800, respectively, in the two other countries. The labour population employed was 32 per cent of the total in the United States of America, and 45 per cent in the United Kingdom. In India only 2½ per cent of the population was employed on organised industries and 10 per cent on all classes of industries including those classed as organized. The expectation of life—the age up to which the average citizen lives—is 28 years in India as against about 58 in the United Kingdom and over 60 years in America.

The great majority of the population in India has been allowed to grow, without any plan, without any training or preparation, and so it has not been able to attain a satisfactory standard of living. Over 80 per cent of the population is still illiterate.

PERMANENT REMEDY

The peamanent remedy for many of India's ills today is rapid industrialization. A number of Western countries including the Dominions of the British Commonwealth have permanently increased their power and prosperity by developing industries. The importance of industries as a source of income is not clearly appreciated in India and there is much hesitation to spend money for promoting them. How poor our past endeavour has been will be understood from the figures of the capital invested in industries and the per capita income at present derived from them. The small quantity of steel produced in this country is another instance of our neglect. Steel is everywnere recognised as a basic requirement to the maintenance and expansion of industries. The United States of America had increased production of steel during the war to about 90 million tons per annum, while that in India has never once risen higher than 1½ million tons. And yet our people are patient and passive and there is no sign of anxiety or alarm among them

THREE SCHEMES

In 1945 our Organization published two pamphlets one for extending heavy industries and another for extensive development of minor and cottage industries. After a further examination of those two schemes a third one is now added with a view to unify and simplify operations under the first two.

One of the objects of the three schemes is to awaken the population, particularly the industrially-minded public, to increase production from heavy industries. Another object is to spread extensively in rural parts information of constructive value to promote minor and cottage industries. A third object is to develop habits of self-help, initiative and collective effort by giving people opportunities of practice in industries, and increasing productive power and income permanently, in each unit area.

It is suggested that the Central Government should work on a plan and that the responsibility for industries including provision of finance should be distributed among the provinces and States and shared by them. At present machinery is difficult to procure, reliable experts have yet to be imported, and foreign loans are necessary and should be obtained if they could be without political entonglements.

If industries are to develop rapidly, closer mutual consultations and cooperation have to be brought about between the Goyernment and the the general body of industrialists of probity and repute wherever they could be found.

HOW THEY WORK

The third scheme proposes, for purposes of industrial development, to divide the country into three sets of regional units, namely, City, Town and Village Group area. Each of these units will have a committee or working agency composed of efficient honorary workers.

Pamphlets will be issued defining the work and explaining the duties of the committees and their staff in the three Regional Units.

Every unit area will furnish at the end of the year a table of results giving the quantities of products manufactured in the locality, their gross value and 'per capita' value of output. The results in this table are a test of the progress achieved in industries and of the working efficiency of the population in any year.

The results of the working of industries in any region or district, are made up of the results of individual units of the three classes comprising the region or district. The results for the whole country can be judged on the same basis i.e., by totalling up the figures in all the individual units in the country.

There is need for a large increase of capital on industries. I have given reasons elsewhere in this address why money invested in industries should not be too closely regarded as taking a risk. In most normal cases, saving would be available from year to year to be ploughed back into industries as reserve capital, and there will also be a substantial increase of revenue to Government in the shape of taxes.

Propaganda will be necessary to explain to the public that world conditions have changed and that if we choose to ignore modern practices and examples of industrially developed countries of the West, we will be doing so only at our risk.

NEED OF EXPERTS

I have stated that Government in the Ministry of Industries are going to appoint an Advisory Council. It is suggested that a sub-committee of three members should be formed to carry out such decisions of the Advisory Council as are approved by Government in the speediest way possible.

If any new industry has to be started in any part of the country, one or more of these members of the executive committee should be able to assist the business men concerned in all stages of development.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIES

I have suggested elsewhere that Rs. 400 crores per annum should be spent for the next five years on industries and that out of this amount Rs. 100 crores may be invested on defence and key industries by Government, and the public should be invited to contribute the balance of Rs. 300 crores. This expenditure should be treated as capital outlay. Whatever funds cannot be raised locally, should be obtained by loan on reasonable terms from abroad, if it could be had without political entanglements.

It will be seen that even at the above mentioned rate of expenditure on capital goods, India will not come up at the end of the next five years to the level of investment in industries which has already been attained by Canada, a Dominion of the British Commonwealth with a population of less than 12 million.

A.I.C.C. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Economic Programme Committee of the A.-I.C.C. made some recommendations in February last which caused apprehension among the business public. If the recommenations were accepted by Government, it was feared that the existing economic structure would suffer irreparable damage. The present economic system would fail to work for the advantage of the country. Any new system which might come into operation would take considerable time to give results. In the meantime the country would suffer losses. The industrialists also felt that any radical or revolutionary proposals to socialise the system at one bound would bring disaster to the country particularly at a time of confused financial position all over the world.

Government ought to spend annually at least Rs. 10 crores more on special education and equipment in machinery and plant on workshops, research institutions, museums, etc. Distinction should be made between block capital and running capital. Expenditure of the latter description will be debited to current revenues—Central or Provincial.

TEN YEAR PLAN

For current developments after preparing a plan and budget for the first year, a five-year plan would be useful as a target. I have mentioned a number of cases of a long-range character which will require a ten-year plan for their development.

Series Of Tornadoes Hit U.S

42 People Killed: Two Towns Razed To The Ground

NEW YORK, March (Reuter) Latest red cross figures received here today showed that 42 people died yesterday in a series of tornadoes which hit the United States and razed two towns.

Two children were among the dead, they were trapped in a school at Landeck. Ohio, where a church steeple fell on the school. At Sandusky, Lake Eerie, the school roof fell, trapping 35 children, and injuring five.

Illinois was the worst hit state, with 36 deaths—all in Macoupin and Madison counties—and half a dozen communities badly damaged. Bunker hill, 40 miles North-East of St. Louis, and nearby Fosterburg were both levelled to the ground.

More than 100 people were injured and total damage is put at millions of dollars.

When John Bull Withdraws From Palestine....

By Russell Barnes

The scene in Palestine on May 15, when the British are expected to relinquish the mandate, may be as lurid as anything that ever occurred in American frontier fighting, in the opinion of a prominent Zionist.

This is what he said he expected: Arabs storming over the Palestine frontiers, trying to occupy as much of the country as possible, before the Jews could get their maximum defence organized: The Jews fighting back to save their settlements and cities. Jewish armament ships, which had been hanging off the Palestine coast until the mandate expired, dashing in to unload cargoes of guns and ammunition: Jewish airplanes flying in from outside to support the ground forces: British Army units racing out of Palestine to evacuation ports, disregarding the Jewish-Arab fighting unless it endangered British safety.

Will The Scene Be Enacted

This bloody, tangled scene may never be enacted, especially if the United Nations decides to despatch a U. N. Army to enforce partition. It is also possible that the Zionist may have overcoloured possibilities to support the Jewish demand that an international force be sent to Palestine. But supplementary evidence does exist to bear out the Zionist's prediction.

The Jews are accumulating arms and ammunition as last as they can for the anticipated war with the Arabs, as is proved by the accidental discovery and seizure of clandestine shipments at New York.

The Arabs have declared openly that they intend to try to occupy Palestine as soon as the British withdraw, and are mobilizing in neighbouring Arab countries.

The British have stated officially that they intend to pull back gradually in Palestine, and then on the final day dash for the evacuation ports.

So the elements exist for a wild melee in Palestine on the day the British withdraw.

"You can be sure we will have armament ships hovering off the Palestine coast, and they will rush in as fast as they can," declared the Zionist. "We won't be able to get guns and ammunition ashore too fast."

"Where will the ships come from?" he was asked.

"From where the arms are," he replied cryptically.

"You can also be sure Jewish planes will fly into Palestine the day the British withdraw, and will go into action against the Arabs," the Zionist continued.

How The Jews May Take It

Despite this optimism that the Jews will be able to put armaments and airplanes into Palestine immediately the British mandate expires, it is known that the Jews are troubled by their military position.

Unless there is some change in the picture, they may come up to the opening of the possible war with the Arabs with dew, if any, tanks and pieces of heavy artillery. They may also lack sufficient supplies to sustain a hot and extended campaign.

As authorities view it at Lake Success, the Jews would have to fight desperately during the first hours, and days, of the campaign to save their settlements and towns, while they are getting armaments ashore, and their fighting units organised.

The Jews are bothered most, it is said, by the American embargo against arms shipments to the Middle East, and the time factor.

What the Jews chiefly want is modern fighting equipment that is available in the United States—they are not interested, except in the last resort, in picking up obsolete material.

While the Jews admit some armaments are finding their way out of the United States to Palestine, despite the embargo, they say that the shipments are not enough to effect the balance between the Jews and the Arabs, who can obtain armaments from Arab countries.

The British Refusal

What has hurt the Jews possibly as much as the American arms embargo has been the British refusal to let them have a free port, as of February 1. The Palestine Commission asked the British to relinquish such a port as of that date, to permit increased Jewish immigration.

If the British had consented, the Jews would have been able to move in fighting men and guns steadily, and thus build up their forces in preparation for the British evacuation.

Now, unless there is same change in arrangements, the Jews may have to land their foreign supplies, and organize their army, while Arab attacks are already under way from across the Palestine frontiers.

Two new developments may ease Jewish situation, although they are still in the problematical stage.

Although the British refused to permit the Jews to organise their militia now, they have nevertheless consented in allowing the Jews to proceed with preparations.

Discussions are under way between the Palestine Commission and the British as to just how far "preparations" can go.

Arrangements are also being made for the surrender by the British to the Commission of the rifles, machine guns, tanks, armoured cars, and other military equipment which was paid for by Palestine taxpayers.

Presumably this equipment would be divided by the Commission between the proposed Jewish and Arab states, but since the Arabs are refusing to organise a provisional state, claiming that all Palestine belongs to them, because they are a majority, the Jews might get all the arms that the Arabs could not seize.

What will happen when Britain relinquishes her mandate on May 15? A Prominent Zionist, according to Russel Barnes, opines that the whole affair may end in a veritable conflagration all along the Palestine Border.

The Zionist authority declared there is so much of this, Palestine Government military equipment that it would help the Jews greatly if the U. N. Commission, surrenders it to them.

All professors are supposed to be absent-minded, but this one was worse than usual. He was out one day and vaguely remembered that he had to get his wife some preserving jars. He walked into a shop and saw some displayed upside-down on a counter. He looked at them and said: "Absolutely useless. The things have no mouths".

Then he picked one up and looked at the other end.

"Absurd", he muttered. "Absolutely absurd. They have no bottoms, either".

R.S.S.: FASCISM IN GARB OF HINDU REVIVALISM

(Continued from Page 7)

Hindi, which is regarded as the Rashtriya Bhasha or national language. All publicity is avoided. One hardly ever came across photographs of leaders or reports of their speeches or activities in the Press or elsewhere.

Character-Building

The insistence is on character-building, which in the context of the RSS is an inclusive term meaning not only moral and physical well-being but also a new approach to current ideas and accepted values. Apart from the daily routine in the "cells," volunteer members are given intensive training in physical exercises, semi-military drill and RSS ideology in camps which are usually arranged during holidays in the vast open spaces on the banks of rivers. A new climate of opinion is thus created in which it is psychologically possible for members to break their inhibitions: for instance it has been reported that regular demonstrations of insults to Congress leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru were arranged; some of the members carried these leaders' pictures inside their shoes as a mark of extreme disrespect.

Rallies are held in camps and on a much larger scale in towns. The last two mass rallies held in Delhi were in March and December last, both attended by more than 50,000 persons, besides about 20,000 volunteers.

The Bhag Adhikari and Prantiya Chalak stood on a huge rostrum 20 feet high in the centre of the vast maidan and shouted orders through lou-speakers to volunteers who stood in military formations. One was struck by hte quiet efficient manner of the volunteers and the absence of noise and disorder characteristic of other mass meetings in India; also by the fact that the loudspeakers were functioning properly.

The Sar Sangh Chalak was to arrive at 3-30 p.m. At 3-15 p.m. 20,000 voices recited in chorus the Sangh's prayer in Sanskrit followed by a silence which was only interrupted by announcements of Guruji's arrival. In this tense atmosphere of expectancy at 3-30 sharp the loudspeakers blared forth "Eyes Front. Guruji has arrived." From a large open car an undistinguished looking person alighted, walked awkwardly to the centre, unfurled the Bhagwachwai and saluted it

Membership And Finance

There are various estimates of the total membership ranging from five lakhs to 50 lakhs. It is difficult to assess, because it is clandestine and fluctuating. As is well-known norecord of members or funds is maintained. The Sar Sangh Chalak at the Delhi rally in December said. "If I were determined to visit all the branches of the Sangh, it would take me at least 20 to 25 years—and that if there had been no new branches started during this period."

There is no membership fee, but each member is expected to pay an annual "Dakshina"—literally offering to a deity or guru—according to his means and fervour. Usually in the month of Kartik, Nov. 15—Dec. 15, on a fixed date for each "cell" the member places his Dakshina in a brass plate under the flag where no one except the officer in charge of the "cell" is present. No record is maintained of what he has paid.

It may be presumed that the funds are not deposited in any bank in the name of the Sangh. In some provinces there have been allegations of dishonesty against important leaders; but the mere fact that, in the absence of records, the Sangh is functioning in a disciplined manner and obviously has funds at its disposal seems to justify the trust placed in the leadership

How far the Sangh has been financed by big business is not known, but it appears that business men, land-owners, and other propertied interests have been helping it.

Each member usually comes across members of his own "cell" and of some others in his locality. He is not supposed to know other leaders, how they function, what kind of meetings they hold and how policy at top levels is framed. Only the Bhag Adhikari, the town and Provincial organisers, are known to the general public, as they make speeches at public rallies.

During an emergency most of the leaders, sub-leaders and members can go underground. Even if almost all the known leaders are arrested they constitute only a small proportion of the total. The secret character of the organisation is thus maintained.

A new religious or political movement generally looks for a theoretical basis. As the movement spreads some sort of ritual also grows round it as a by-product. The Communist Party had its foundations well laid in Marx and dialectical materialism The Fascist parties had no theoretical basis to commend themselves. The Nazis tried to arm themselves with an intellectual apparatus of race and blood theories as a sort of ex-post facto justification, and created much conscious ritual as an instrument of mass appeal. Similarly the thesis of the book "We, or our Nationhood Defined," which was not offered as a basis for the RSS when first published in 1939, is today recognised as the political creed of the organisation.

Bait Of Uniforms

But a political creed is not the same thing as a definite programme of action. The bait of uniforms and semi-military drill may have attracted a large number of young people and the cult of a resurgent Hinduism won the loyalty of the petit bourgeoisie, but the lack of definition of ultimate aims or the kind of State the RSS wishes to build up has kept away the intellectuals who in general are significantly absent from its ranks.

Its leaders have repeatedly denied that they have any political ambitions. The Sar Sangh Chalak only recently at a mass rally at Delhi asserted that all that the Sangh wished to achieve was a strong and united Hindu nation One may ask, "to what end?"

The RSS is evidently trying to camouflage its real aims for no organisation of this type can resist the temptation of acquiring political power Probably its leaders feel that when they have converted Hindus to their ideology political power will fall into their lap like a ripe plum.

The part it has played during the past year has brought it into the limelight. The name of the Sangh implies that it is a defensive organisation and it takes credit for having defended Hindus and Sikhs in the West Punjab. It is true that during the uneasy period in the Punjab from March to August last, Hindus looked to the Sangh for help. The Sangh justified this confidence by putting up a good fight against heavy odds notwithstanding some of its illtimed acts of provocation. But it is the offensive role of the Sangh after Aug. 15 which has revealed its dangerous potentialities

The Punjab Killings

Many members of the Sangh claim to have taken part in the killings in the East Punjab Delhi and elsewhere. Official spokesmen of the Sangh say that they did not issue directives for this, and that if killing took place, individual members must have comitted such acts on their own or were using the name of the Sangh as a scapegoat.

Admittedly it is difficult to estimate how much of the killing members of the Sangh are responsible for, but it is now accepted that this was not just a hit-and-run affair but well planned. The Sangh was the best organised party in each town, and, as is well known, did not lag behind in the use of bombs, hand-grenades and firearms. Knowing its creed and the type of people who are its members, it is impossible to believe that it had no hand in this sorry business.

What part, if any, was played by the RSS in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi it is still too early to determine, and the issue should not be pre-judged. It is apparent that the Mahatma's murder has entirely changed the situation. For the moment at least it seems that extreme groups have overplayed their hand and there is a strong feeling of revulsion against them. But the fact that a Hindu, in conspiracy with others, has committed this dastardly act, and that in a number of places some Hindus should have celebrated this by distribution of sweets is evidence of the success of the fanaticism preached by the RSS.

(Concluded.)

EASY MONEY

An American had an invitation to a private shoot. Addressing the old gamekeeper, he said: "I'm one of the crack shots in the States. Tomorrow you will be loading for me, and for every bird I miss I'll give you a shilling."

The following evening the gamekeeper met a friend and told him the story.

"If I'd had another blank catridge", he said, I'd have made just a pound".

* * *

A man went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle.

After a careful examination the doctor inquired: "How long have you been going about like this?"

"Two weeks."

"Why, man, your ankle is broken. How you managed to get around at all is a mystery. Why didn't you come to me before?"

"Well, doctor, every time I say anything is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking".

*

Basher, the boxer, had been signed up to fight a huge Negro. On the eve of the match his backer nodded towards Basher's room and inquired of his trainer: "Fit?"

"Yes", came the retort. "E's in on enow: 'E's just seen his opponent."

*

"I cannot understand why you broke into the shop on three separate nights and yet stole only one dress".

"Well, your honour, it was for the missus, and I had to keep changing it".

The Funny Side Of Inventions

AN inventor recently patented an umbrella with a lid in the handle for carrying gloves, thus enabling the owner to lose both umbrella and gloves at the same time

Patent officials are not concerned with the commercial value of the inventions submitted to them, nor with the possibility that a particular garget might be more of a curse than a blessing. They cheerfully granted a patent for a whistling spoon. The inventor seems to have imagined that this gadget would make for peace and harmony at the family table. Any parent could have told them that children needs no adventitious aids to noise-making while they are at table: they can produce quite a lot of din from ordinary table tools. Nor does he seem to have considered the probable effect of his whistling spoon on the laundry bill. One shudders to imagine what would happen to a nice clean tablecloth if Junior suddenly decided to try the whistle while negotiating a spoonful of gravy. It is probably superfluous to add that the inventor of the whistling spoon was a bachelor.

Water-Car

Simon Lake, the holder of many patents connected with submarines, has outdone Jules Verne by inventing a submarine motor-car that runs on wheels along the ocean floor. The machine trails a dredge for scooping up oyster and a seine net for catching fish. This "water-car" would be very useful to anglers. Failing to catch any fish from the pier, the beach, or the river bank, the angler simply climbs into his amphibian and drives under water to see what has happened to fish.

One of the prize suggestions of the last war was an idea for blacking out the moon. Some armchair genius decided that the nuisance of full-moon air-raids could be stopped by causing an artificial eclipse of the moon. His idea was that a black searchlight should be concentrated on the face of the moon. Just how this shadow was to be created was a problem he left to the authorities. When you come to think it over, it is a curious fact that although we can make artificial light in many ways, nobody has yet devised a method for manufacturing artificial shadow. It would be useful in many ways if we could "switch on the dark" as easily as we now switch on the light. Personally I think that my young son's idea for blacking-out the moon was superior to the black searchlight. He suggested fixing a blanket or a tarpaulin to four aeroplanes, which would then fly round in a circle underneath the moon

The 'Magnetic' Idea

The U-boat menace was disposed of in theory, by an American inventor. His idea was to provide battleships and cruisers with huge electro-magnets. Any submarine in the neighbourhood would be instantly caught in overpowering magnetic forces and drawn to the side of the battleship. Nor was that all. Immediately contact was made, an electric current of high voltage would pass through the submarine instantly killing the crew.

Probably as a result of a literary diet of imaginative fiction, many people are apt to over-rate the power of magnetic force. A magnet large enough to attract a submarine would have to be of colossal size At all events it would be much too large for incorporation in the works of a battleship. Even if the magnetic idea were feasible, the inventor does not seem to have considered the point that battleships have no imperative desire to attract submarines, certainly not by magnetic means. The submarine would only need to release a few torpedoes into this magnetic field and they would automatically be drawn direct to their target well in advance of the U-boat.

But perhaps the most amusing war-invention was a gun with a bent barrel. This instrument, fitted with a periscope, was designed to enable soldiers to fire from behind cover without exposing themselves. I feel sure that the inventor has never given a practical demonstration of this Heath-Robinson weapon. If he has, then he is no longer in a position to proceed with his patent

Artificial Sunrise

Several inventors have tried to transpose the function of the alarm-clock into channels less destructive to the nervous systems of sleepers. One recent idea is for the catch of the alarm-clock to release a frame carrying ticklers over the face of the sleeper. This is similar to an idea adopted by some deaf people who cannot hear to ring of an alarm-clock. They remove the bell and connect the arm with a catch which releases a flock of ping-pong balls from a shelf over the bed. Another inventor relies on a gadget which creates an artificial sunrise in the bedroom at any required time. Few heavy sleepers would care to trust themselves to awake under this gentle stimulation of the senses

Bathrooms do not figure so frequently in the inventions as one might expect. The only bathroom invention to catch my eye recently was a patent cake of soap with a noose of cord attached. The loop is slipped over the wrist and there is never any difficulty about finding the soap: for instance, you cannot find it by treading on it.

Front door patents are fairly frequent. The one I like best is a coin-operated bell-push designed to discourage door-to-door salesman. The bell will not work until a coin has been pushed into the slot. The householder can choose his own value for the operative coin, and he can also reserve the right not to return the coin when he opens the door. But he must resolutely make up his mind to ignore knocks, bangs, and kicks on the door.

On The Sports Side

Some sports seem to stimulate the inventive faculty: golf and angling are notable examples. Devotees of these sports are constantly racking their brains for new ideas to overcome the difficulties inherent in their own particular hobby. On the other hand, football and cricket are almost negative as far as new inventions are concerned. The only invention connected with either of these games during the last few years was a rather crazy notion for putting vanes on a Rugby football so that it would spiral through the air when kicked or thrown.

It is difficult to choose between anglers and golfers in this quality of inventiveness. The fisherman who obtained a patent on a special float that plays tunes as it bobs up and down in the water certainly displayed a lively imagination, but the statement set out in the details of the patent that a musical float encourages the fish to bite sounds to me like just another fishing story. However, it would have been almost as tall a story to assert that the musical float was for the entertainment of the angler.

Compare this with the invention by a golfer of a patent club designed to facilitate practice in the drawing-room. In the face of the club are two small hinged doors which open to admit the ball into the hollow head. The criterion of a good stroke is the disappearance of the ball: of a bad one, a broken window.

Automatic Fishing Road

At any popular seaside resort in summer, the pier is lined with fishing-rods to each of which a little bell is clipped. When a fish nibbles at the bait, the bell rings and the angler wakes with a start. He may or may not catch the fish: much depends on his reaction time in striking, and the pertinacity of the fish. A more recent invention is an automatic fishing-rod that snops back and strikes the fish as soon as a bite is registered. A bell can be fitted or omitted, according to whether the angler wishes to wake up or to continue to snooze.

Doctors do not appear very frequently in the list of persons to whom patents have been granted, but when they do the subject matter of their invention is usually interesting. The latest medical invention is far from reassuring to people about to undergo a surgical operation. It consists of a special sponge which is opaque to X-rays. The idea is that should the sponge be missing after an operation, its exact location can be readily located by turning on the X-ray machine.

For The Deaf Too

Inventions for the deaf have made little real progress for many years. Recent efforts are concerned only with finding new positions for the andiphone. One patent offers a set of false teeth with a built-in audiphone. The wearer would at least be able to hear himself eat, which many people not affected with deafness cannot do. Some kinds of food, notably those of the crisper sort, might delude him into the belief that an air-raid was in progress.

A Fan On The Razor!

Safety razors have been the subject of several recent patents, not counting those connected with electric dry-shaving. Most of them are merely improvements, such as a device which feeds water to the face during the process of shaving, thereby eliminating the nuisance of dried lather. One inventor, however, puts forward an entirely new principle — an electric razor that uses heat elements to "cut" the hairs by burning them. This sounds uncomfortable but the patent provides for a fan on the razor to blow cool air over the skin.

One could go on almost for ever. Inventors are turning out patents at the rate of hundreds a week — some serious, some ridiculous, some hopelessly impracticable, and some frankly comic. Far from showing any signs of decline, the rate of invention is actually increasing. It seems that, after stamp-collecting, invention is the world's most popular hobby.

By D. Compton-James

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L Frey.

Technically, North should not pass four clubs, but there was that about the bidding which North did not like Principally it was a feeling that partner could not support the spades, and that without an ace in North's hand, it would be impossible to make five clubs.

North's reasoning was sound for South ran into a bad break and could not make even his four-club contract. West led a heart and East's ten forced the ace. South led the spade jack. West took the ace and shifted to a low diamond. Dummy ducked and East played the ten, forcing South's queen Declarer cashed the club ace and led another. If the clubs split, he planned to ruff a low spade, get back to dummy with the third club and run four spade tricks. But West didn't follow to the second club Dummy won and led a high spade, and, when East ruffed, South discarded a heart. East cashed the diamond ace and the heart queen, then led another diamond—forcing dummy to ruff. South discarded his last diamond on another goods spade while East ruffed with his high trump but the contract was down two.

If North had heeded the forcing situation and bid again the final contract would have been doubled and a minor loss turned into a disaster—which it would have been improper to charge entirely to the bad break.

Over two hearts, South is in trouble to express his hand. Two no-trump was bad because he held a singleton spade. Three clubs was only slightly better because it only postponed the problem if North rebid three spades. A double was obviously no good because East could make his contract. Strange as it seems, even though South has better than two tricks, his best action is to pass.

Neither side vulnerable. North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K Q 8 7 5 2
♡ J 3
◇ K 2
♣ K Q 6

WEST
♠ A 10 9 4 3
♡ 7 6 2
◇ J 9 5 4
♣ 3

EAST
♠ 6
♡ K Q 10 9 5
◇ A 10 8
♣ J 10 9 7

SOUTH
♠ J
♡ A 8 4
◇ Q 7 6 3
♣ A 8 5 4 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	2♡	2N.T.	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♣	All Pass

Papaya: The Tree Of Wealth

By Joseph Kalmer

Papaya, a fruit which needs no introduction in India, is now being increasingly used in the manufacture of such varying commodities as cosmetics and leather. The article below describes how its juice known to scientists and industrialists as—Papain"—has become a new source of wealth. Papaya plants bear fruit before they are a year old and produce 60 to 100 lb. of pure Papain per acre

Anyone who has lived in the tropics will have eaten papaya at one time or another, but few of them know that the rubber-like juice which stgicks to their hands from it is called "papain", and is used in various industries and even in medicines. For instance, papain is used for de-gumming natural silk when it is mixed with rayon or wool in fabric weaving. It is used in making certain cosmetics; it can be used for tanning leather, tenderising tough meat, and for other purposes.

Dried latex from the skin of papaya fruit is so popular with producers in the United States, that the production of papain was increased ten-fold during World War II. In 1939 it amounted to 10,480 lb., valued at about £3,500 (Rs. 46,585); in 1945 it amounted to 109,760 lb., valued at nearly £50,000 (Rs 6,65,510).

Planting Technique

Ten years ago, people in Tanganyika knew little of the real value of papain. In 1935, at Arusha, a missionary tried to cultivate it on the fertile volcanic soil of Mount Meru, and was given every possible assistance by the agricultural officers. Today nearly every planter in Arusha grows papayas; they bear fruit before they are a year old, and produce 60 to 100 lb. of pure papain per acre.

But there is a certain amount of risk in planting papayas, for only the female trees bear fruit, and the trees (they are really shrubs) can only be sexed when they first blossom. Male papayas are then cut down ruthlessly and new plants put in their places—in the hope that some, at least, will produce temsle trees.

If worms do not get at the seeds and the planter waits long enough, he can be sure of having every inch of his plantation covered some day with female papayas. Only a very small number of male papayas are left to fertilise the female trees with their pollen. But there is one thing the planter must do: he must keep the ground round about the papayas free from weeds. Latterly, small tractors have been used for this purpose.

Drying The Latex

It takes seven to eight months before the papaya tree bears fruit and the latter can be tapped to obtain the latex. Tapping can then take place every 10 days throughout nine months of the year. The papaya bears fruit and can be exploited for three to four years. Tapping is done by cutting very delicately with a razor blade. The latex coagulates very quickly, whereupon the lumps are collected and further dried in sheds. They are freed from all dirt such as leaves, dust and pieces of skin, by placing them on trays. Since papaya juice has a strong corrosive effect, collectors have to handle it very carefully

The drying sheds contain ovens from which long pipes lead hot air along the lumps of latex laid out on trays for drying The temperature should be about 100o C. and drying takes about 12 hours. After drying, the papain is packed in cans and sealed. It has now reached the state in which it can be dispatched to the United States and earn the dollars which are now sought so eargerly everywhere.

When The Saint Was A Monster

JOHN RUSKIN AND EFFIE GRAY. By Admiral Sir William James. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In the year 1853 the pre-Raphaelite painter John Everett Millais began a portrait of John Ruskin, the critic who had done so much to promote the fortunes of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. The portrait is reproduced in this remarkable book. The critic is shown standing above a highland stream and looking quietly down into the waters. The portrait is full of wild contradictions. The face is mild and pensive; it is also malevolent and inhuman; and one gets the distinct impression that it is gazing into the very torrent from which it has just emerged. Here is a waterdemon, cold and dripping, somewhat implausibly disguised in the respectable habiliments of a mid-Victorian gentleman. It is certainly a fact that when Millais began the portrait he admired John Ruskin, and that before he finished it he thought him a monster—"such a quiet scoundrel as...never existed." This opinion was shared by Ruskin's wife, Effie, whom Millais subsequently married.

The story of John Ruskin and his wife, which Admiral Sir William James reconstructs from a long series of unpublished letters, is by all odds a very singular one. (So, too, is the story of the discovery of the letters, though they are indubitably authentic. Some were found among the lumber of Effie's old home; some beneath a loose floor board in John Ruskin's study). Sir William is a grandson of Effie, through her marriage with Millais, and his object in publishing this collection is to clear her reputation, which has been much blown upon by the calculated discretion of Ruskin's official biographers —W. G. Collingwood and E. T. Cook —and by the rumours which were circulated in London by Ruskin's friends.

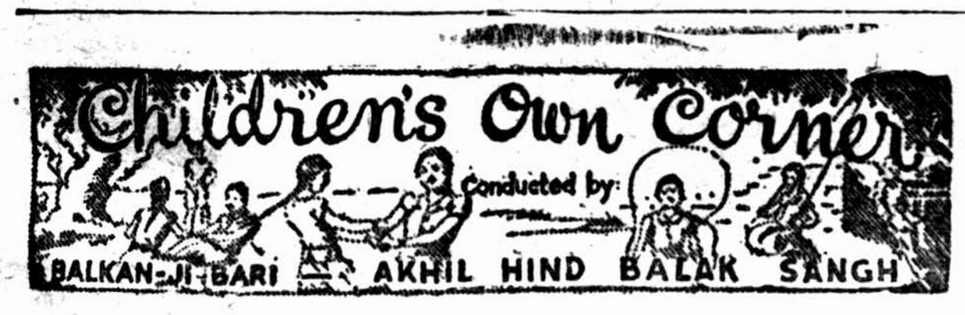
What we learn from the letters is this. Ruskin courted the beautiful Euphemia Chalmers Gray against the wishes of his parents and because he was madly in love with her (It was said that she was foisted upon him against his will.) She was certainly in love with him. (It was said that her behaviour towards him was always cold and heartless.) On his wedding night he suddenly announced that he did not propose to be a husband to her—partly because he had an aversion to children, partly because he did not wish to spoil her beauty, and partly because there were passages in the Scriptures which seemed to proscribe sexual intercourse. Effie was silent for a few days. Then she in turn took up the Bible and was able to find texts which, even to her innocent mind, seemed to point to entirely opposite conclusions. It was all in vain. Even then, as she wrote to her father years afterwards, she 'might have lived and died in my maiden state," if only John Ruskin had been kind.

But behind John Ruskin loomed the figures of his parents who, from his birth, had treated him with a malignant possessiveness. His acute sensibilities had been alternately flogged and fondled by this extraordinary pair, until at last he became incapable of any emotional life which he could not share with them. In the hands of such a trio, Effie had no chance at all. When they found that she had a will of her own, they tried to break it. They neglected her, they said that she was mad or bad, they tried to throw her into the arms of other men. The letters are shot through with a sort of Grand Guignol horror, which the comments of Sir William do nothing to abate. (Effie, in the first years, was, of course, not always unhappy. She was a lighthearted girl, and a born quiz; and her descriptions of London society are copious and charming.) In the end, in 1854, after nearly seven years of unnatural relationship, Effie left Ruskin, and obtained an annulment of their marriage in the Commissary Court of the Archdeacon of Surrey. Another year passed before she would allow Millais to visit her. (This effectually dispels the persistent falsehood that she eloped with him.)

Sir William James has certainly vindicated the reputation of his charming grandmother; but he has done a good deal more. In one of Ruskin's last discussions with Effie, as we learn from these letters, he told her that "he had imagined women were quite different to what he saw I was, and that... he was disgusted with my person the first evening." The neurosis here displayed can be discerned in Ruskin's theories of art, in those florid moralizings which were once so popular and which can now hardly be read; but it is also, and more clearly, visible in the social and economic writings which are still justly admired. Gladstone, so John Morley tells us, was bewildered by Ruskin's talks, "so full of absolutism and Christian socialism"; and attributed his bewilderment to the fact that Ruskin was under the influence of Carlyle. This was true, but it was not all the truth. Ruskin's noblest diatribes against the myths of classical economy and the

methods of industrialism were partly inspired by a deep-seated, an inadmissible sense of disgust for human beings. He saw mankind as something infinitely degraded; and since laissezfaire economy was the most obvious engine of this degradation, it was upon laissez-faire economy that he expended most of his wrath. Thus the young man who told his beautiful wife that "he had imagined women to be quite different to what he saw I was" reappeared at length as the social reformer who longed to bring mankind back to the imaginary state of grace from which he believed it to have fallen. The sxual neurosis with which he tormented Effie Gray was sublimated in the social writings; and Effie was no more than a casualty along the road which led to "Unto This Last, a Crown of Wild Olives," and the rest.

Sir William's collection of letters throws a new light into the obscurity which still surrounds and interpenetrates the relationship between the Victorian idea of sex and the Victorian idea of society. If for this reason only (and there are others) it is both a fascinating and an important book.



The sun rose from its bed in the depths of the sea and filled the bowl of the sky with light, writes "Shernaz". His golden fingers stroked the eye-lids of little Noonoo fast asleep in his father's house up in the old banyan tree. A big yawn, a moment of stretching his limbs, and Noonoo had leapt out of bed. Washing and dressing himself hurriedly, he ran to his mother for his breakfast of nuts and milk. While his mother was pouring out the milk, he remembered all of a sudden that today was not like the rest of the days he had been spending for the last two months, for today his vacation was to end and school to commence. With a long face, he looked up at his mother and started whimpering. His mother understood. Gently she took Noonoo on her lap and said: "I don't think you know the story of old Sadashiv Rao. I'll relate it to you—

"When Sadashiv Rao was a small boy he was sent by his father who was a very rich man to the city school. But instead of learning three R's - Reading, 'Riting and Rithmetic--- Sadashiv Rao spent his time learning the use of the bow and arrow and the sword and javelin. When his father saw that his son was growing up to be a no-good, he took him away from school, and found him a post in the Imperial Army. As he was a good marksman Sadashiv Rao got quick promotions, and in no time he reached the rank of a Nobleman.

"Once it happened that the King sent Sadashiv Rao to fight an enemy in a distant land. A chance arrow put Sadashiv Rao's Secretary, a learned but poor man whom he had employed to carry on his correspondence at a lordly (!) sum of two gold mohurs per year, to eternal sleep. To enhance his misfortune, no other man who could read and write was to be found in the Companies under his command.

"One day a messenger from the King delivered a roll of parchment in his hand, and rode away. Sadashiv Rao turned it this way and that, but could make neither head nor tail of it. In desperation, he sent somebody into a neighbouring village to get a man who could read and write. Now this man who was brought happened to have a grudge against Sadashiv Rao for having thrashed him once.

"With the object of revenging himself on Sadashiv Rao the peasant interpreted the message incorrectly. He said, the King orders you to give up the command of the troops and return immediately to court."

"Like an obedient soldier, Sadashiv surrendered the command of the army and set out for the court. It took him full 15 days to reach his homeland During this time the army whose command he had just left lost battle after battle and eventually surrendered to the enemy. Thus the news of his army having surrendered reached the King's court before Sadashiv Rao did.

Within five minutes of his mother ending her story, Noonoo had finished his breakfast and was off to School.

"The King was so angry with him that he sentenced him to imprisonment for life. In prison Sadashiv Rao vowed to learn reading and writing and set about it so hard that within two years he became the greatest story-writer in the country Thereupon the King granted him pardon and he was set free. The rest of his life Sadashiv Rao spent in teaching children and adults the blessings of being able to read and write."

* * *

The Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its Tenth Anniversary on Sunday at the St. Xavier's High School, Hall, under the presidentship of Shri Dwarkadas Vakharia. All the items of the programme, specially the "Gandhi Darshan", were very well executed by the boys and girls of the Unit. Among those who addressed the audience on the occasion were Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Shrimati Parvati Gidwani, Shri Churibhai Patel and Shri Durlabji Khetani. The president of the function spoke highly of the work of the organisation at Ghatkopar and appealed to audience to help it in all possible ways.

The Kasar Wadi Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Shri O. P Goel Shri Mathur and Shri Tikam Bolani. On this occasion Shri Narayanbhai related a short story. Shri Jayantbhai sang Songs and children danced "garbas," after which Shri Goel and Shri Tikam spoke to the members. The Khar Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Professor N. D. Gurbuxani and Principal Sita C. Santani who gave a talk and related a short story respectively to the boys and girls. The Nargol Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its Anniversary yesterday nuder the presidentship of Miss Indumati Chimanlal. A detailed report of the function will appear next week.

All boys and girls without the distinction of caste or creed, and belonging to any part of the country are welcome to join the great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada- "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. who will be glad to hear from you always. Cheerio!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

'CHILDREN AT PLAY"
(Photos by Jaibharati Upadhyaya)

ASHA

PUSHP/

KAMLA

Let us talk it over—

An unmistakable examination-air hangs over Poona, where I am spending a holiday.

The main streets leading to the Parvati and Fergusson Hills are strewn with spring foliage; of noon the trees seem to await in hushed silence the sprouting of young leaf-buds; there is something grim about the dust-laden evening breeze as it beats against the young faces that suddenly fill the city's dimly-lit thoroughfares.

Even after a lapse of a few years, this typical atmosphere doesn't fail to create nostalgic feelings in one's mind! But that apart, this kind of atmosphere is hardly an ideal one for examinations which have come to be the milestones in our lives. It is well indeed that the first Government of Free India have decided to change examination timings to days more suited to hard intellectual effort which has its effects on one's physique too.

The Matric examination (which concluded last week) sets the ball rolling on the academic floor. But as the ball traverses more ground the heat gets more and more oppressive. (This year, I am afraid, not weather is set for breaking the record) resulting into restless nights and loss of appetite also. A temporary relief from these is sought by indulgence in cold drinks, ices and sugarcane juice which at this time of the year become veritable hot-beds of harmful germs. It is common knowledge that the outbreak of epidemics like typhoid, dysentery, cholera etc., etc. correspond with the examination season. Every year how many students become easy targets of these poisonous bacteria and lose precious year of their lives.!

How very convincing it would have been if we could provide statistics even in respect of these matters of 'minor importance' which will no longer remain 'minor' now that the Government is pledged to a really democratic plan of education Our ex-rulers who were wedded to the 'go slow' creed in respect of India's educational, industrial and economic progress could afford to leave these matters totally neglected but not so our own Government. They shall have to fight old prejudices and force of habit which make us obstinate upholders of old and out-dated ways and unless statistical knowledge is marshalled to our help the tempo of national progress is bound to be slow.

★ ★ ★

Socially-minded people in Poona deserve much credit for a stroke of imagination displayed by them in allowing women refugees in the Pimpri Camp (near Poona) to prepare and sell eatables to 'Varsity examinees, most of whom find it difficult to get their tea and tiffin from home at the examination centres. This should have served as a double blessing—to the caterers as well as to thousands of students who in their excitement hardly take a proper meal before they leave for the examination hall in the morning. With the day's burden lessened by noon time, they must have found their tiffin more palatable as it surely must have savoured of North Indian culinary skill. The success of this attempt should encourage the people concerned to extend similar facilities to students appearing for the other examinations.

This new venture makes me wonder if similar efforts (but of a permanent character) should not be given a trial in big places (all over India) where refugees have found their way. This shall help some of them to get an occupation and also help us to fulfil a crying need.

If you have ever been anywhere near the school premises during the afternoon recess, you'll be horrified to see the youngsters eat stuff open to dust and swarming with flies. It is one of the puzzles of our civic life as to why the authorities do not put a stop to such unhygienic practices. Perhaps that's because they have no other alternative provision to make. However, if they take the cue from the Poona experiment and enable women refugees to run part-time canteens in schools or in places near by, we shall be reaping rich dividends in the improved health of children. Care should be taken to see that no fancy preparations incurring prohibitive prices are sold in these places which after all should be meant for the benefit of all. To force the hands of authorities in this direction women's organizations should first take up the responsibility. Premises owned by them can provide kitchen facilities and thus in the beginning they can have mobile canteens. These will come as a boon to the little folks as well as their mothers who are compelled to serve hurried meals to them before they leave for school in the morning.

—Leela

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER

Washing–The Right Way

By MARY IRWIN

An old laundress who had served a happy life-time in one of "the stately homes of England" passed on some of the secrets of her art to me as I pegged out the washing on the line one morning.

Her notions seemed rather odd and altogether too painstaking at first hearing, but practical experience soon taught me their full worth.

To Wash A Heavy Coat Of Woollen Cloth

First treat all stains such as grease, blood etc., before actual washing. To remove a grease spot, lay blotting paper over the stain and press with a hot iron. Spread the garment on a clean table and rub into the mark a finger-full of dry soap. Rub briskly, then leave for 24 hours. Wash out, rubbing the spot with a soft nail brush and plenty of cold water. The stain will have disappeared.

Brush the whole coat well. If necessary, place it on a line and beat out all the dust. Soak for a day in a tub of cold water.

Heat a big boiler full of water. Pick about half a pound of ivy leaves from a wall. Wash them well and then place them in the coat and boil for 2 hours. Lift out and place dripping wet on a line. Do not squeeze or wring. When fairly dry spread on a table, pulling the coat into the desired shape. Place boards such as pastry boards over it and weigh down with stones or irons. Leave to several days.

When the boards are removed the coat will emerge as new. There will be no trace of fading or the "greenness" which often spoils washed woollen materials nor will there be a trace of shine. The texture and surface will be as when the garment was new

To Wash Silk Garments

Dissolve flakes in a small jug of hot water. Spread the garment to be washed upon a table. Dip a nail brush in the soap suds. Brush over all the garment, brushing with long gently even strokes and taking care to brush both sides of the material.

Plunge the garment into a bath of hot water. Take care not to crease it. Avoid rubbing. Dip it in and out some half-dozen times. When the water is soiled dip the garment into another bath of hot water. Repeat the process with a third bath.

Hang the garment on a clothes line, letting it hang down its full length. Throw over it 3 to 4 buckets of cold water as a final rinse and allow to drip dry.

When dry spread on the ironing cloth. A fine woollen cloth is best—one which has no fluffy hairs. When silk is ironed on a cotton cloth the result is often hard and shiny.

The iron should be just warm enough to dry the garment. Iron slowly with heavy pressure. When the material has been ironed shake well. The silk will be soft and supple.

Washing Coloured Silks

Shantungs, jap silks etc., are easier to wash but care is necessary especially when they bear a pattern. First soak for half an hour in cold water to which a generous handful of salt has been added. This sets the colour. Make a good lather of tepid water and pure soap jelly. A rubbing soap into the garment and be careful not to wring it.

Rinse in tepid water. Hold under the cold water tap and let the water run through the garment for three minutes. Make sure that every particle of soap has been washed away.

Give a final rinse in cold water to which salt has been added. To brighten the colours that appear to have become faded, add a teaspoonful of vinegar. Shantung or tussore are the better for being given a final rinse in cold tea. Let the colour of the tea soak into the garment to the shade desired. If you wish to add gloss to the material you are washing, add a tablespoonful of methylated spirit to a pint of cold water and pass the garment through this after the rinsing in water and salt.

Silk such as tussore should not be hung out to dry. Press out as much water as possible without drastic wringing. Fold the garment evenly. Wrap it in a soft clean towel. Beat well. Put through a clothes-wringer twice at least. Change the towel as it gets soaked. Be careful not to allow the garment to get too dry for water must not be sprinkled on it before ironing.

Cotton Materials

Wash cotton materials on a windy day so that they may dry at once. The more quickly they dry, the less likely will there be a likelihood of the colours running. If the design has started to run, do not wring the material. Lay it between two clean towels. Use them much like blotting paper to mop up the wet as quickly as possible. Then hang out in the shade and a high wind.

To set blues and purples add a little citric acid to the water. To set black and white patterns and greys mix a little pepper in rinsing water. Greens and pinks will retain their hues and place if one or two drops of sulphuric acid are added to the rinsing water. When colours are faded, add a tablespoonful of vinegar to a pint of water and use as a final rinse.

To retain a deep cream or champagne colour rinse the garment in a gallon of water which has previously served to boil two handfuls of hay. If the colours of a pattern are crude and bizarre before washing soak the material in a pail of water to which a teaspoonful of sugar of lead has been added.

Do You Know What You Owe Your Wife?

After having been married 30 years, John Gaster, a farmer in Minnesota, told his wife Mary that he wanted to divorce her in order to marry a 20-year-old girl. Mary replied calmly that she would have no objection provided John paid her the money he owed her.

The husband was only too pleased to get off so easily and asked his wife to let him have a detailed account, according to the February issue of Magazine Digest. This she promised to prepare in a day or two and went to work at once. When she had finished her account Mary sent a letter to John saying:

"Dear John,

"When we were married, 30 years ago, you asked me to keep a careful account of all assets and liabilities, and this I did. According to this account you owe me:

	Dollars
30 Years' salary as a housekeeper	36,000
30 Years' salary as a farm manageress	15,000
30 Years' salary as a children's nurse, cook, maid ..	24,000
	75,000
Less allowance for food, Lodging, clothes ..	15,000
Balance..	60,000

Mary then gave a detailed account of the number of meals she had prepared, of the hours spent washing up, of how many times she had cleaned the shoes, of the holes in stockings she had mended.

Then she continued, "I am not going to claim that I did more than other farmers' wives may have done. I have left out of this account other duties which cannot be valued in terms of money. I dare not compute what all these other services would have cost you if you had had to pay for them.

"But still you want to leave me and share the assets accumulated by me with a younger woman. You will, of course, agree with me that it wouldn't be fair to dissolve our partnership without paying off the partner."

John agreed and the marriage was saved.

WHERE IS THE S. A.?

The B.B.C. recently televised a tableau showing how women's fashions have changed through the centuries and how the emphasis in sex appeal has shifted from one part of the body to another.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art was common heritage —Place of art in culture— Manifestations of psuedo- culture— Wanted revival of genuine Indian arts—Selection of National Anthem— Recompilation of Indian history—Art should shed national prejudice—Importance of designs of Cottage products.

Art in its different forms stood out in high relief on the cultural facet of Indian life in the past. It is the foremost among the things—Indian which attract the attention of foreigners who admire India, and provides to a few of them a subject of exhaustive study and research. The India of today has retained, to some extent, her individuality as a distinct nation, because the tradition from which had sprung her great art is alive though it appears to be dead.

Art For The People

Life and art were not apart in the olden days. Art was a natural expression and not an extraneous embellishment of life. In its richest form it was available to and appreciated by the poorest. The production and distribution of the same were governed by a countrywide plan. The relics of high art—music, dance, sculpture and industrial designs—which are still lying scattered in rural areas, furnish confirmation of the fact that art was a common heritage of the people and not a monopoly of the privileged few.

Music of the classical type was accessible to and enjoyed by the common man. Classical dance had found an eager audience even in remote villages. Painting and sculpture were constantly on view in temples, public buildings and private houses. The important channel of industrial products had ensured a regular supply of art to the people.

Though excellent in quality, art was astonishingly cheap in cost. It was a leading cottage industry. Arts like music and dance were learnt, practised and propagated in humble surroundings and were taken to the very doors of the people. India did not have centres of art of the modern type. She owes her heritage of knowledge and art to the master-to-pupil system of education. The noble tradition of the production and distribution was continued in the later age jointly by Hindus and Muslims until it was interrupted by the advent of the foreign rule. The pattern of Indian culture, of the pre-British age has not yet faded.

Culture—True And False

Culture is an evolutionary process. It is the sum-total of the activities directed towards self-elevation in the spiritual sense. Culture is not a deliberate pursuit or a marketable commodity. From the Indian view-point, it includes among its characteristics, purity of character, simplicity of life, nobility of thought and pursuit of truth, knowledge and beauty. Aesthetic appreciation is obviously implicit in the concept of culture—a condition which requires intimate contact of true art—the source of beauty—with life, but love for beauty forms a facet and not the whole fabric of culture.

The movement, which was initiated in urban India under the foreign rule for the cultural advancement of those who claim themselves to be cultured is still in full swing. It considers culture as something extraneous that can be fastened on the surface of life and paraded as a hall-mark of refinement. The West, which has not yet ceased to be the heavier of the educated and fastidious classes, is the principal market for the importation of cultural accessories; and from it have arrived several influences which are incompatible with or irreconcilable to the concepts of Indian culture.

Art is considered by a section of the customers of culture as synonymous with culture and is, therefore, in increasing demand by them irrespective of its quality or standards. But this demand for art is not prompted by the genuine love for beauty. The aesthetic snobbery, which is rampant in the circles of the self-styled elite, is quite the opposite of the love for beauty. It is a manifestation of psuedo-culture.

Factories Of Culture

Having been treated as a marketable commodity, art like an industry presents two aspects—production and distribution for the sake of production. India is advised by some of her culture-architects to establish, at a heavy cost, special factories known as culture centres. Since culture is considered by them as synonmous with art, such centres are generally disigned to function as Schools of Music, dance, drama, etc. Standards of training are prescribed by the founders or conductors who are ignorant of or are averse to the tradition and classical technique and draw inspiration from the West, but not by the right authorities—the hereditary masters. A few well-known among the latter are however, placed in the show windows of such luxurious centres.

The Indian culture, which had touched dizzy heights in the past, was not elaborated or produced like a marketable commody in expensive centres. Modern India should not require such centres, if she is in search of the right cultural ideals and of her own geunine arts. Mahatma Gandhi has set before the world the model of the centre—the ashram—in which philosophy and literature for which India is noted were conceived and brought to perfection. He has expounded new principles of economics, politics and moral code and won independence in the simple enviroments of the Sabarmati and Wardha Ashrams. One therefore wonders why India is asked to build fashionable and expensive centres for the revival of and training in arts.

Blessing In Disguise

The distribution of art is at present, restricted to the well-to-do class as a result of the increased cost of production. Although the denial to the people of the benefits of art should be resented on principle it should be esteemed as a blessing in disguise. Since art moves in a narrow circle, the sophisticated trends of art "made in culture centres" and the evils of pseudo-culture like artificiality superficiality, aesthetic snobbery and pedantry which accompany them are kept away from the people. The state of affairs however needs to be mended or ended.

The art and cultural movement should aim at the revival of the various Indian arts in their authentic classical technique and at the distribution of the same to the people. The achievement of this twofold objective presupposes elimination of the class of the socalled elite and abolition of the monopoly of production and distribution usurped by educated artist and amateurs who have spurned the tradition. The people should form the vast bulk of the clientale of art. The training and distribution of arts like music and dance should be in the hands of the acredited hereditary masters and of the educated life-time votaries who have upheld classical standards. Independence should rescue Indian arts from the danger of extinction and return to the people. True art will be an antidote to the evils of psuedo-culture.

National Anthem

The question of the adoption of a national anthem of India has assumed the proportions of an acute controversy in Calcutta. Rival camps are advancing the claims of "Vande Mataram" and "Jana Gana Mana". The Vishvabharati is said to have circulated, to the principal newspapers in Calcutta, 'the correct and authentic tunes' of the two songs. Newspapers outside Calcutta are not considered worthy of the favour from the Vishvabharati. Is the selection of the national anthem of India a provincial subject of Bengal?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out in the Dominion Parliament a few days ago that it is considered desirable to give trials to orchestral renderings before finally deciding on a national anthem. He then added that orchestral renderings of "Jana Gana Mana" have been prepared by experts and that a number of military bands have been asked to practise them. The Tagore camp, thus, gets preference from the Government, inspite of the assurance given by Panditji that renderings of other songs and of "Vande Mataram" too can no doubt be examined.

How To Select?

Rightly said Pandit Nehru that the most important part of the anthem is the music. In fact, music is the crux of the problem. Since words do not count, when the anthem is "played", the tune and tala should be inspiring and distinctive of the music of India. "Vande Mataram" and "Jana Gana Mana" may be good poetic compositions, but are they equally good music pieces? Of course both the camps in Calcutta and the whole of Bengal will say "yes", but the reply which could be relied upon should be sought from the music quarters of India and not from the Vishvabharati or newspapers of Calcutta.

The Government of India seems to be under the impression that there is only one province which is capable of supplying to India both the poetry and music of the anthem. Perhaps under the present circumstances it might not take the hint that much of India's music lies outside Shantiniketan and Bengal of today. The Government should explore all the available resources, invite new compositions and try to find out whether any of the latter is better than the ready-made two songs. It should, moreover, leave the final selection to a committee of experts and not of the officials or members of the Parliament. Experts in the nation ought to get a chance to contribute some thing to the selection of the national anthem.

Material For New History

Jaipur was the appropriate venue of the session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at the historical moment of India. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Government of India, who presided over the session said in the course of his address that National Government is fully alive to its responsibilities in fostering the cultural regeneration of the country. Then he added that the Government will give all possible facilities to scholars who are engaged in reconstructing the country's past and in shedding more light on its glorious deeds.

The Government's interest in the recompilation of history is further indicated by the blue print of India's future educational edifice. According to the blue print a committee is to be set up for supervising the preparation of history of India. Cultural history was a conspicuous omission from the work of the previous writers. Besides correcting the mistakes made and filling the gaps left by them, cultural history of the different periods should be exhaustively dealt with in the revised edition.

The social and cultural conditions in a few centuries preceding the British rule will add a brilliant chapter to the new edition. Ample material relating to them is lying scattered all over the country, and the same should be collected and studied carefully before it is destroyed. Along with the preparations of recompilation, the Government should take steps to prevent dissemination of the knowledge of false history through the agencies of text-books, novels dramas and films.

Art Without Nationality

While declaring open, at New Delhi on March 1, an exhibition of art organised by the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society M. Daniel Levy, French Ambassador, made a few observations which should be taken notice of. He welcomed the idea of an Indian art exhibition to be held in Paris shortly and suggested that the exhibition can proceed to Moscow and then to Washington. It is a matter of surprise that an exhibition, which is to be held shortly in Paris, should not have been mentioned in any news from New Delhi.

Which Society has undertaken to organise this exhibition? What will be the quality of Indian art that will be shown in Paris? Such questions have to be asked these days when exhibits are selected without any standards and exhibitions are organised almost overnight. The Indian art which was shown in the U.N.E.S.C.O. exhibition in Paris and which London witnessed recently in the contemporary section of the Royal Academy's exhibition was a peculiar medley. The Gobernment of India ought to set definite standards of Indian art and exercise control over the organisation, by any society, of exhibitions outside the country. The world should see genuine Indian art at its best and not imitations and specimens of patch—work sailing under false colours.

More important in the French Ambassador's speech was the statement that art should be devoid of any national prejudice and true art should be a fine blending of the influences and tendencies of different countries. Something of what the French Ambassador would like to see is being attempted by some credulous Indian painters under orders from a few westerners and honorary whites. Art is a universal expression; and yet it acquires the impress of the tradition and technique of the land of its birth. Let the art of France cast off its national character; but India should refuse to wipe the national character of her art.

Indian Art For The People

Sculpture from Ellora. Sketch by J. M. Ahivasi.

Cottage Industries Exhibition

To hold an exhibition of cottage industry products from all parts of the country at New Delhi on March 29 and the following days is a welcome proposal. A scheme is also under consideration for the establishment of a permanent exhibition at New Delhi. There are various ways to make the home market secure for cottage products, and one of them is the appeal of the designs of the artistic cottage products to the aesthetic sense of consumers.

The traditional designs of India are original and distinctive, but they should be developed and should be utilised as a basis of new designs. Since industrial reorganisation is approached from the economic angle, least attention has, so far, been paid to the important problem of designs. Cottage products have to fight on two Fronts—mechanised industry and Foreign competition; but they will get strength and security if they are approached from the angle of designs. In exhibitions——temporary or permanent—of cottage products, greater emphasis should be laid on their designs.

Do You Know That—

1. The thickness of the skin on the face is about 4.5 millimetres.
2. The first mouth-organ was made in 1827 in Trossingen (Germany).
3. The first horse-drawn omnibus was put on the London roads on July 4, 1829; the first motor-omnibus appeared in 1904.
4. Treated with soap and water, grey or white hair take longer to soften than black hair.
5. During 1947 London ambulances met the record number of 64,537 calls.

Outside a night club a taxi driver was hailed by a doorkeeper, who packed four very jolly guests into the cab.

"That one on the left goes to Park Lane", he explained. "The one next to him to Jermyn Street. The one on the left-front seat goes to Piccadilly, and the fourth to Knightsbridge"

With an understanding nod the taximan drove off. In a few minutes he returned and hailed the doorkeeper.

"Would you mind sorting out these fellows again?" he asked. "I hit a bump in Trafalgar Square"

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

SLOWLY BUT STEADILY, INEVITABLY, IRRETRIEVABLY, THE WORLD MOVES ON TOWARDS THE THIRD WORLD WAR—BARELY THREE YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR!

The battle lines are being formed. Ranged against the Soviet bloc is the so-called "Democratic" bloc, under the leadership of the U.S.A. and including, among others,
the worst reactionaries of America,
the imperialists of Britain.
Fascist Portugal,
Fascist Franco Spain,
the remnants of Nazism in Germany
the remnants of Fascism in Japan,
the remnants of Fascism in Italy,
Winston Churchill,
De Gaulle and all the reactionaries of France,
the Fascistic alleged republics of South America,
the reactionary Kuomintang regime of China,
all monopoly capitalists, all big landlords, all anti-Labour elements, all religious fanatics all the world over.

If the Socialists of Britain and, France and the so-called Democrats and the so-called Republicans of America find such dubious company congenial, they are welcome to it.

A man (in private life as in politics) is known by the company he keeps. And a political move in the international field is known by the circles in whom it evokes a sympathetic response. The Truman threat has been enthusiastically welcomed by every reactionary in the world.

In India, notorious communalists are openly demanding that in view of the international situation and, according to them, the welcome early prospects of an anti-Soviet war, the Government of India should convert its anti-communal campaign into an ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE.

This Page and this writer have always been frank critics of the Soviet Union and the Communists, whenever the occasion has arisen for such criticism. But that certainly shall not land us in the odious company of reactionaries of the Truman, Churchill and Co. of the Anti-Soviet International! Nor. we venture to suggest, should the Government of India allow itself to be stampeded into a friendly alliance with world reaction.

*

Iqbal On Gandhiji

The other day, listening to Iqbal's *Sare jahan se achha Hindustan Hamara* in a radio programme of national songs, I was struck by the happy paradox that a poem by a poet who is called "the Poet of Islam" and sometimes regarded as the 'father and founder' of the two-nation theory and Pakistan, should be included in the repertory of India's national songs.

Like many other poets, Iqbal was moved by diverse (and sometimes conflicting) loyalties. Deep love for his homeland, India, was as much a part of him as his devotion to the philosophic and the humanitarian (NOT the dogmatic) content of Islam. It was Iqbal who wrote, *"Khak-e-watan ka mujh ko har zarra devta hai"* (Every particle of the dust of my country is a veritable god to me).

There has been a definite attempt, however, to expunge some of his patriotic verses from the collections of Iqbal's poetry. For instance, none of the volumes of his poetry, now in the market, contain a short poem that he once wrote in honour of Gandhiji. It is interesting to recall the occasion which inspired that poem. The reactionary imperialist paper, 'John Bull" of Calcutta (sometime during the 1920 non-co-operation movement) had published a cartoon showing Gandhiji leading a blindfolded Mother India towards the dangerously billowing waves of the ocean. The ocean represented the dangers of chaos and a suicidal policy, and the cartoon was captioned, "Towards Death." When Iqbal saw this cartoon, he wrote four lines in Persian on it, which not only changed the whole meaning of the cartoon, but also incidentally constitute a rare tribute to the leadership of Gandhiji. This is a rough rendering of that couplet in English :—

Do not linger on the shore, for there
The song of life is soft and slow.
Plunge into the sea (of revolutionary and fight the waves.
For eternal life consists of struggle.

On another occasion and in some other poem (At the moment I forget which, Iqbal referred to Gandhiji as *"Mard-e-maidan Gandhi-e-darvesh khoo"* (Gandhi, a brave man of action with the habits of an inspired fakir), and also as *"Woh mard-e-pukhta kar o haq andesh o ba'safa"* (That righteous, pure-hearted and strong-willed man). In yet another poem, Iqbal contrasted Malviyaji's effete "liberalism" with Gandhiji's inspiring and revolutionary leadership.

* *

Josh's Salute To Mahatma

Since the death of Iqbal, JOSH Malihabadi is the greatest, most famous and most popular Urdu poet. He has just written a long *"salaam"* (literally "Salute"—a form of poetry generally used only to pay homage to prophets, apostles and saints) in honour of Mahatma Gandhi. He told me of the circumstances in which he wrote it. While since the death of Gandhiji (to whom the poet was personally known and whom he used to meet quite often) Josh had wanted to express his sense of grief in a poem, yet he had felt diffident about it. The tragedy was too great and too intensely felt by the poet to be easily expressed in verse. And then one night he dreamt of Gandhiji, and there and then, in a spontaneous burst of inspiration the poem dawned on him, verse after verse, so that he had to get up and set it down on paper. Within a couple of hours all the twenty three stanzas had been composed.

The refrain of the poem is *'As-salam ai Hind ke Shah-e-shahidan as-salam"* (I salute theef O sovereign of all the martyrs o-India, I salute thee). Josh's language, with its delicate shades of meaning and its subtle imagery, is almost untranslatable, but I venture to give a very crude translation of a few stanzas from this poem:

I salute thee—
O the precious diamond-mirror of the world,
O the flashing spring-sun of the sky,
O the lofty heaven of your country's earth,
O the fairer-than-stars pearl of the shell of our age,
O the bright ruby of the ocean of truth—I salute thee!
I salute thee—O sovereign of all the martyrs of India—
I salute thee!

Your martyrdom has proved to the world
"How dangerous it is to be too good".
The word of truth is a challenge to the men of evil
And severe is the punishment for the crime of innocence!
I salute thee—guilty of the crime of virtue's abundance!
I salute thee—O sovereign of all the martyrs of India—
I salute thee.

In a society of murderers it is a crime to shed tears over the murder of innocents,
A crime to sow the seeds of goodness in human hearts,
A crime to pass sleepless nights in the service of humanity,
A crime to be innocent in the midst of criminals!
I salute thee—the victim of murderous evil-doers.
I salute thee—O sovereign of all the martyrs of India—I salute thee.

* * *

Best Or Worst?

When I arrived in Bombay for the first time, fourteen years ago, the one thing that intrigued me most was the legend, "BEST Buses Stop Here". I thought there were several competitive bus companies and the buses of the "best" one of them stopped there! I was to learn later that the worst of them stopped there, too.

There was a time when the Bombayites were legitimately proud of their buses. They were swankier and more comfortable than the "country lorry" type of buses that ply in Calcutta and Delhi. A friend of mine used to affectionately refer to them as "my fifty-two seater limousines". Alas, no longer is it true. The war, the phenomenal increase in population, the consequent over-crowding of vehicles, most of whom are old and worn-out, have all combined to play havoc with the bus system. The two recent accidents, when the impossible became possible and the two-decker giants were overturned, injuring all the passengers, highlight the dangerous state of affairs.

No longer does a profiteering private capitalist firm own the bus and tram services of our city. The Municipal Corporation owns them—i.e. we own them. Well, then, we must see to it that something is done about it—and soon!

For the present population of Bombay, the number and frequency of buses is hopelessly inadequate. The mile-long queues may be a funny sight, and queue-breakers may be anti-social citizens, but there is no doubt that millions of hours of the citizens' time are daily wasted, waiting, WAITING, for the buses which never come or come over-loaded, and this causes a strain on the steadiest of human nerves and the coolest of tempers. No wonder that civic sense disappears under the stress of personal inconvenience.

It is the duty of the Corporation to give us more buses, better buses, safer buses.

It is the duty of the city traffic authorities to check up on all traffic islands and other similar obstructions which necessitate the buses making dangerous curves and sharp turns.

It is the duty of the drivers and conductors—and their union must come forward to educate them on this point—to safeguard the lives of citizens entrusted to them by safe driving, even if speed has to be sacrificed.

At the same time, I must say, that it is the duty of bus-using citizens to realise in their own interests that over-crowding of buses is one of the causes of bus accidents (specially in the present condition of the vehicles) and that queue-breaking causes much waste of their own and other people's time, not to speak of loss of tempers and strained nerves. After all, it is better to be late in this world than early in the next one!

It pained me greatly the other day to hear some one say that the company management was better and that the bus service has deteriorated since it was socialised and became Corporation property. I know it is not true. But is it not the duty of all concerned—municipal authorities, bus workers and the public—to see that our bus service really becomes BEST?

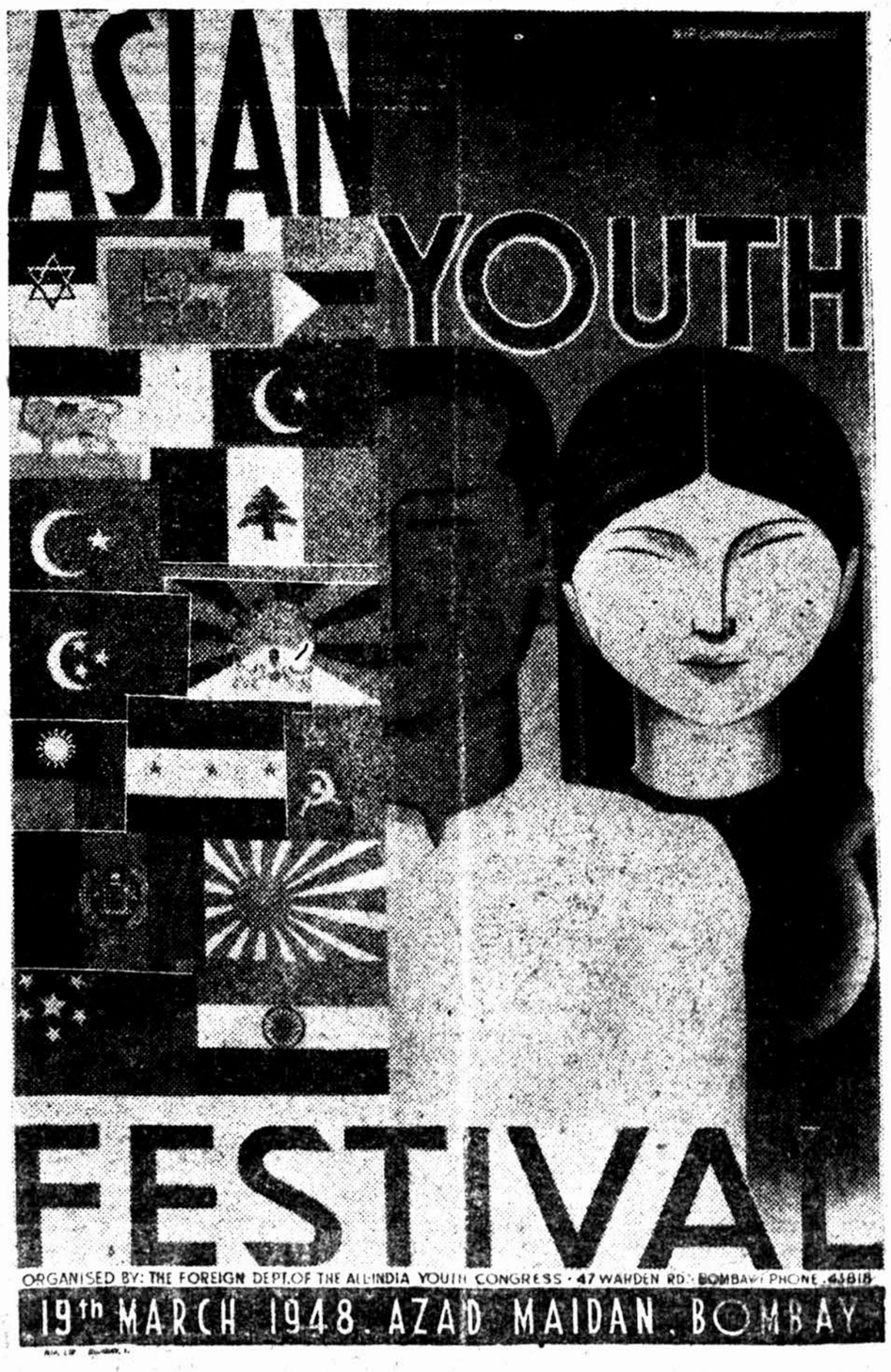
* * *

Mystery Festival

No one can have any thing but sympathy with the aims and objects of the Asian Youth Festival—namely the promotion of Cultural contacts good-

(Continued On Page 19)

DURGA KHOTE
At last on the Stage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19th MARCH 1948. AZAD MAIDAN. BOMBAY

All the flags are here!
Whoere are the youth?

Patter

Morals And The Man

By Asude

I take my hat off to the Globe Agency for digging up this precious treasure from the soil of Nottinghamshire, England:

"London, Dec. 17.—A postal order for half a crown has been received by the Nottinghamshire Station Master from a conscience-struck anonymous person who, 50 years ago, made a rail journey from the station without paying his fare."

I take my hat off because it helps me to throw my memory back to the old days. Probably the little episode gives a crinkle to your eyebrow. It doesn't to mine. For, I know several better ones than that. Listen. And it is not all taken from Baron Munchausen's scrap-book either.

One, upon a time,—and not so long ago,—there was a Principal of a famous College at Calcutta. The College was famous for the Principal,—and the Principal for his Principles. They were real, straight-from-the-shoulder copy-book maxims which we used to copy out at school. They made old John Knox turn in his grave, at nights. What I mean is that he was a pucca 22 carat puritan. We feared him.

For instance, a theatre was to him sheer hotbed of sin, and such things as Dances,—of whatever school, meant sure perdition. You couldn't so much as think of a girl or a glad eye in his presence. You only thought of prayer meetings and tombstones and funerals.

The gayest cavaliers in that temple of learning sobered down at his sight. There were girl students. No undergrad dared cross them on the stairs. If a boy starting to climb the steps saw a girl coming down, he would step down at once and stay put at a decent distance till she had reached the bottom and gone her way. The shadow of the Principal put the kybosh on "larks" or funny business of any kind. I think you see what I mean. A stern man,—God-fearing and man-feared.

Only once did the great man lapse into "immorality." That was when in a moment of strange inadvertence, he used a college letterhead for writing a letter to his son. That night he tossed in his bed and had no sleep. And next morning, he rushed to the printers who did the letterheads for the college, had a new die made of the college crest and got one single letterhead printed,—all at his own cost. And then he rushed back to the College and replaced the letterhead in his office-rack. That night, he slept the sleep of Sir Galahad.

And that was the only 'faux pas' in a blameless life. He was never caught napping again.

Striding, for instance, up Cornwallis Street one fine summer evening, he was accosted by a stranger from the country with the query: "Sir, do you know where the Star Theatre is?" The grand old man fairly bristled all over with fury. "What!" he spluttered, "Star Theatre! Star Theatre! No Sir, I do NOT!" And he flounced past the amazed questioner with all the air of a shocked Mother Hubbard.

But he had not gone twenty yards before he discovered that he had committed one of the deadliest sins of the gospel,—he had told a lie. For he knew where the Star Theatre was located. So, he turned back at once and ran up to the man. "Look here, my man", he thundered, "I do know where the Star Theatre is, but I will not TELL you!" And back he went his way home.

But the Nottinghamshire story reminded me of the Principal because of the railway-fare part of it. The Press Agency, no doubt, thought great guns of the fact that this conscience-ridden man paid his due fare after 50 years of default. I think nothing of it at all. For, my old Principal could have beaten the man at his game with one hand tied behind his back. And any old student of his will tell you that, for every such student knows the famous episode of the Principal and the Railway guard.

This is what happened. The Principal was making a journey by train, and he had a son with him, a boy just approaching his teens..... Presently, it became night, and the boy slept. But not so the Principal. He could not sleep, for midnight was near. And punctually, at the stroke of the midnight hour, he got up and pulled the alarm chain.

The usual hullabulloo followed. The train stopped and the guard came to the compartment. He asked the Principal if he had pulled the alarm cord. The Principal declared that he had. He added that he had to because he could be "no party to any immorality." Pressed for an elucidation, the Principal explained that he had started out on the journey with a half-ticket for his son because the son was, at that hour, below twelve. But at twelve midnight, he had just passed completed his twelfth year, an' he must, therefore, pay the balance of the full fare before he could permit himself to continue the journey.

That is one way of looking at it. Compare ite with the story of the immoral Major who actually offered a half-ticket at Madras Central, travelling, of course, by the Grand Trunk Express,—with the plea that he was "under age",—that is, below twelve, when he started on the journey at Delhi Main. I don't think human depravity could sink to lower depths than that.

I see the point of the Nottinghamshire man but I don't think my Principal would have passed him. For, the query remains, "What about the interest accrued in the fifty years?" No, I don't think, my Principal would have been content to call it a day, after paying a mere half-a-crown. I believe, he would have called up the Maths. Professor and made him work up the half-crown at 12 per cent for fifty years. For, my Principal believed in "Morality" not wisely merely but always a little too well.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Truman Receives 20 Times More Presents Than Past Presidents

By Steffan Andrews

An avalanche of 1,048 gifts—about 20 a week—poured in on President Harry S. Truman during 1947, to set a new record in American generosity.

White House mail clerks disclosed that the volume of gifts reaching the President of the United States now is about 20 times the number sent to such former Presidents as Woodrow Wilson, Warren Harding or Calvin Coolidge.

This increase, a year-end tally indicated, is in direct ratio to the swelling quantity of letters. During 1947, exactly 1,895,666 messages were sent to the President—an average of over 5,000 a day.

Over Christmas, the President received 201 gifts—also a new record. The previous record month was May, the President's birth month, when he received 111 gifts.

BOOKS PREDOMINATE

Books predominated among gifts sent to the White House, according to 72-year-old Mail Chief Ira R. T. Smith. After books came such edibles as fruit and various items of apparel, such as shirts and neckties.

If the volume of edibles arriving from distant points is any indication Florida and California are duelling over which can send the President the most fruit. Melons, apples and oranges arrive with the regularity of breakfast.

However, the President also receives a great variety of fruits from nearby points, says Smith. All food destined for the Truman table is inspected by secret service men or postal inspectors regardless of whence it comes.

When such live presents as chickens and turkeys arrive, the President invariably is photographed receiving them himself. Then they generally are dispatched to the most deserving charitable institution nearby.

Mail Chief Smith, who has handled the White House mail for 51 years, believes there is a definite relationship between newspaper publicity about the President and the gifts sent to the Chief Executive.

Whenever a story gets out that the President is having difficulty buying something, a deluge of these items immediately descends on the White House. Several months ago, for instance, hard-to-get white shirts were as plentiful at the White House mail room as in President Truman's former Missouri haberdashery.

People are very sincere in their gifts to the President, Smith says. It is seldom that anyone sends something as a joke on Mr. Truman or his family. In the joke category, Mr. Truman's gifts are very similar to those sent to past Presidents.

20 CLERKS DO THE JOB

The bulk of recent gifts and letters, however, is now taxing the facilities of the White House. A 20-fold increase in the clerical staff has been necessary to sort all mail and gifts alone, not counting the secretaries needed to answer the letters.

Smith recalls that for almost 30 years he handled the White House mail all by himself. Now he has to have 20 more clerks to help him. Times have changed since the Coolidge administration, he says.

"ANOTHER NEW LOOK"

Darrow in The New Hampshire Morning Union

"Did you hear about Smith, the bank cashier? He's stolen fifty thousand pounds from his bank, and run off with his friend's wife!"

"Good Heavens! Who'll take his Sunday-school class tomorrow"?

*

"No," said the club wit, "I never said he was conceited. All I said was that if I could buy him at my price and sell him at his own, I'd make a darned good profit."

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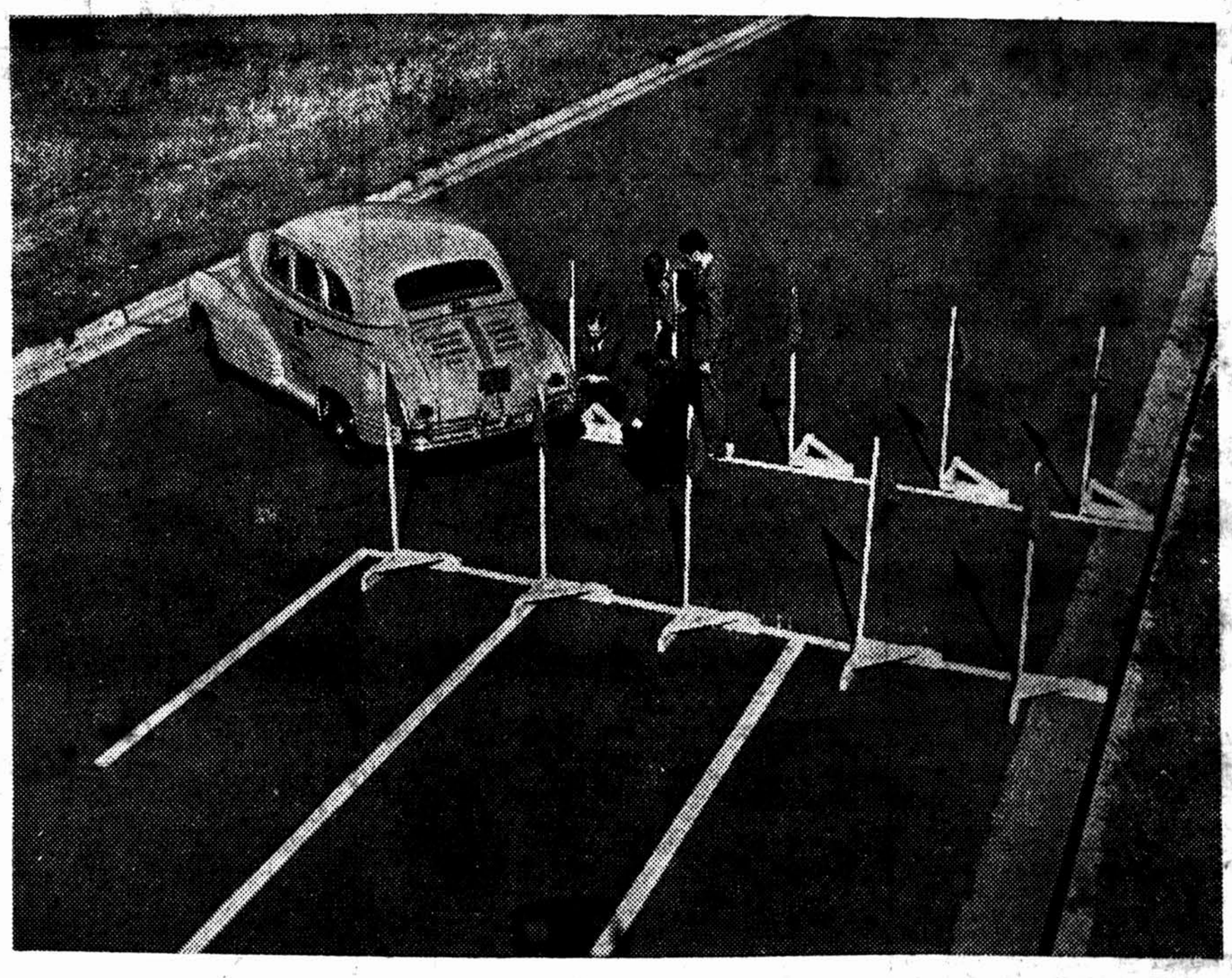
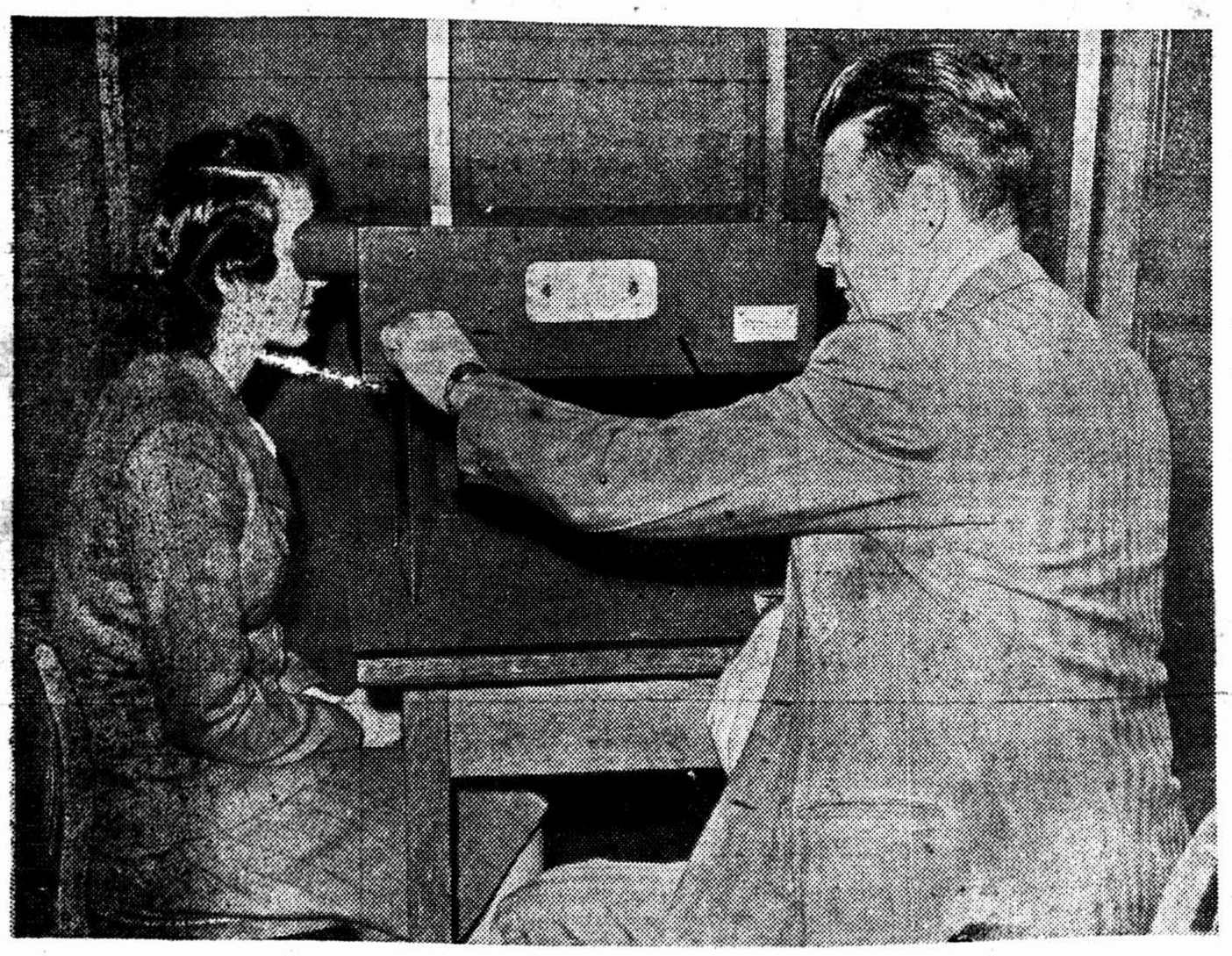
SAFETY FIRST



Substantial progress is being made ih the reduction of traffic accidents in the United States as the result o' an extensive highway safety campaign. One of the organizations which has aided greatly in bringing about this reduction is the American Automobile Association, which sponsors safety programmes. In this photoraph a driving instructor shows students the proper way to back an automobile into a limited amount of space.



To insure that all prospective drivers are physically fit to handle an automobile, rigid tests are given by states and cities in the United States as a part of the highway safety programme. An important part of this examination is the eye test, which is shown in this photograph.

School Safety Patrols started 25 years ao, today are found in more than ,3,500 United States communities. Patrol members are selected from the upper grades, trained in street safety practices and stationed at inter-sections to help younger children cross the streets safely and protects them aainst traffic hazards. This photograph shows a young school patrolman directing a group of children across a busy city street.

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